

Governor-elect Hughes at Short Range. Our Constitution and the Japanese

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

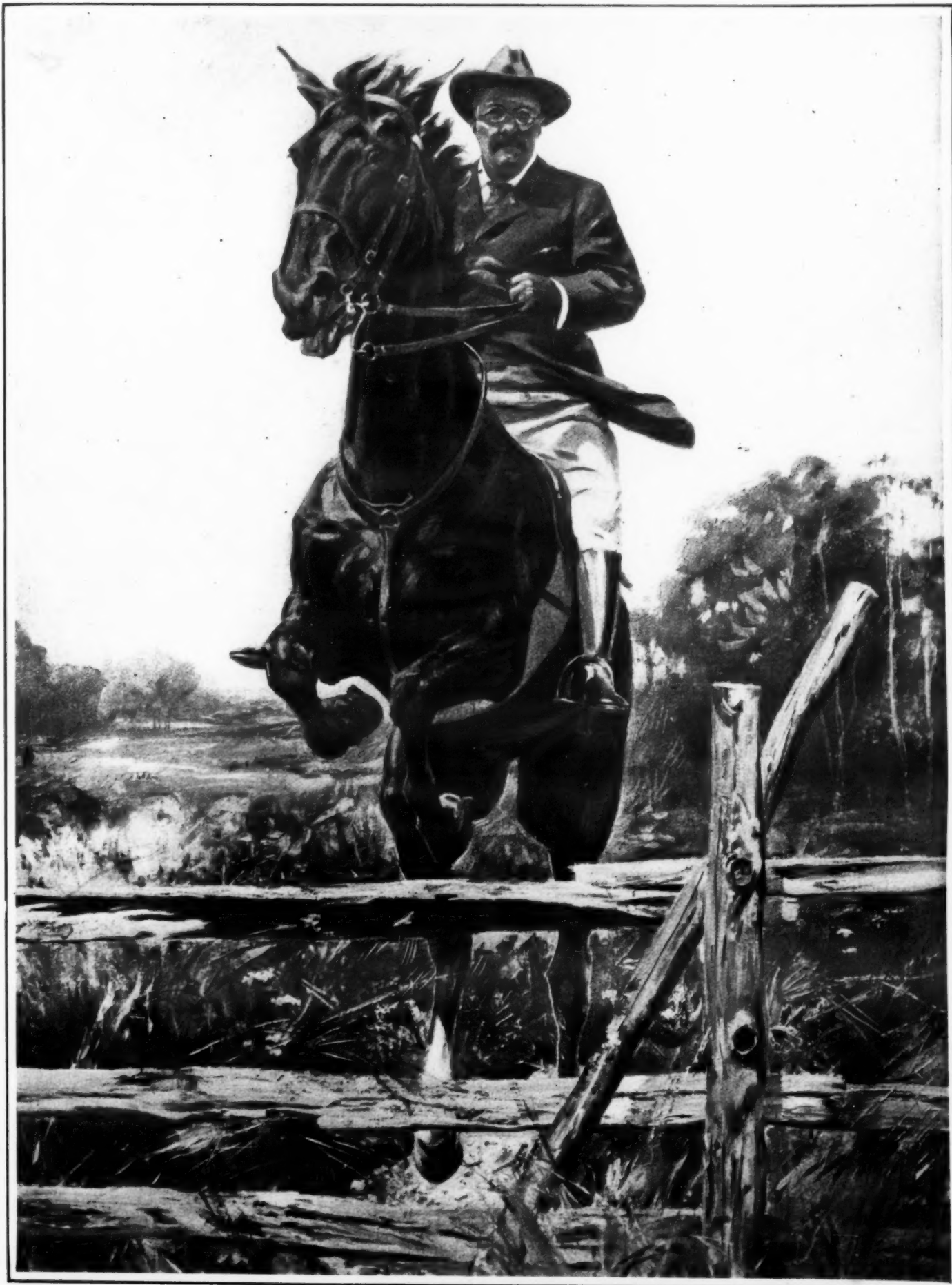
THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CLEARING A FENCE ON HIS FAVORITE JUMPER.

From the recent notable painting by Benjamin West Clinedinst.—Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, 1906. See page 532.

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Thursday, December 6, 1906

Make Room for the Conservative.

RADICALISM in both parties has been getting some hard knocks in the past two or three months. Senator La Follette has been beaten in his attempt to force his candidate for Governor on the Republican voters of Wisconsin. Jerome and other sane Democrats have led the revolt against Hearst. The Republicans of New York have made their canvass for 1906 under conservative nominees. In Pennsylvania the stalwart Republicans were certain to beat the Republican-Democratic coalition in November, just as the Republicans defeated the same sort of a combination in Vermont in September. Maine's Republican victory against the opposition of the radical prohibitionists and the radical laborites also shows that conservatism is resuming its rule.

When, in 1872, Horace Greeley, Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, Charles Sumner, and other Republicans bolted their party and went over into a coalition with the Democrats, radicalism, for the moment, scored a triumph. Radicalism appeared also to be in the saddle when greenbackism a few years later captured John A. Logan, Oliver P. Morton, and other Republican leaders, and seemed to be on the point of sweeping the whole Western end of the Republican party off its feet. Once more the radical influences seemed victorious when Teller and his associates from the mountain States walked out of the Republican National Convention in St. Louis in 1896 and entered into their alliance with Bryan on his free-silver platform.

Conservatism, however, promptly rallied. Grant was re-elected in 1872, and most of the bolters were back in the Republican party by 1876. In 1875, in Hayes's memorable canvass for Governor of Ohio on the gold issue, he gained a victory which killed greenbackism in the Republican party in the West, and won the reputation which made him the presidential candidate in 1876. In 1875, by their gold resumption act, which was to go into operation in 1879, and which was on hand on schedule time, the Republican party of the nation cut loose from greenbackism permanently, and put the radicalism of that day out of business. By repudiating silverism in 1896 and declaring for the 100-cent dollar of gold, the Republicans made themselves the rallying point for all the conservative voters of the country, and won a victory whose bracing influence the country experiences still.

The radicals will not capture the Democratic party in 1908, and again put up Bryan. The extent to which Bryan's government railway ownership folly is being repudiated by representative Democrats like Daniel, of Virginia, Rayner, of Maryland, Folk, of Missouri, Bailey, of Texas, Williams, of Mississippi, and other magnates of their party, shows a balance and sanity among the Democrats which would, if Bryan ran, bring hundreds of thousands of votes from their side over to the Republicans in that year, and make the Republican victory more sweeping even than it was in 1896 or 1900, when the Democrats made their other canvasses under that leader.

In every crisis which has presented itself from 1860 down to this hour, the levelheadedness of the American people has asserted itself. If Bryanism should make a third battle, in 1908, that folly would be stamped out so completely that it could never reappear to disturb and humiliate the country.

A Platform of Revolution and Ruin.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S programme, as outlined in his recent speeches, furnishes decisive reasons why he never can be elected, and never ought to

be elected, President of the United States. He declared for an income tax; for a general assault upon the tariff; for an eight-hour day; for a denial of the power of injunction to restrain strikers from injuring other workers and from being a menace to their employers' lives and property; for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; for an assault upon the trusts which would destroy the trusts by subverting the country's industrial system; for granting to the President the power to put upon the free list all articles competing with those made by a trust, or what popular opinion or popular prejudice characterizes as a trust. But the most revolutionary of all his programme is his national ownership and operation of the trunk-line railways, with State ownership and management of all railroads within State lines.

Bryan's Federal law for one set of railways and the rule of forty-five States for other sorts of lines is socialism of the extreme brand. Neither Hearst nor Debs goes further than this with his policy of collectivism. Here would be a conflict between national and State authority—for most of the local lines have affiliations which make them trunk roads also—beyond the wildest fears of William L. Yancey in the old days. The imaginary "consolidation of power in the hands of the Washington government," which Robert Toombs and Jefferson Davis inveighed against in the opening days of 1861, was trivial compared with the real consolidation which would be precipitated on the country by the Bryan programme. The 220,000 miles of railway main track in the United States represent assets of \$16,000,000,000, annual earnings of \$2,000,000,000, and 1,500,000 employes. Nobody will be surprised that Governor Folk, Colonel Watterson, Senator Bailey, of Texas, John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, and scores of other leading spirits in Bryan's party, oppose Bryan's gigantic programme of spoliation, centralization, and corruption. The New York World, the Brooklyn Eagle, the New York Times, the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the other sane Democratic papers do not startle anybody when they declare, as they do, that Bryan has made a continuation of Republican sway certain.

"If I were President," says Congressman Livingston, a stalwart Georgia Democrat, "when the government took control of the railways of the country, I could not only intrench my party in power for years to come, but I could also establish a dynasty of Livingstons." This is the view taken by most of the Southern Democrats and most of the other prominent Democrats except a few wild men from the prairies and mountains. Bryan was right when, a few months ago, he proclaimed in London, "I am more radical in 1906 than I was in 1896." His railway-ownership centralization would subvert the republic and establish a monarchy in its place.

The American people will never be mad enough to put such a revolutionary firebrand as Bryan in the presidency. Despite its record for committing blunders in crises when blunders are particularly disastrous, the Democratic party will not commit the crowning blunder of ever nominating Bryan again for President of the United States. He has signed his own political death-warrant two years before his execution. There can be no pardon or reprieve.

Editors in Presidents' Cabinets.

THEY are calling Premier Clemenceau's accession to power in France the "apotheosis of journalism." Eight editors are in his cabinet. Distinction of this sort is rarer for newspaper men in the United States, although several Presidents in recent times have had more than one journalist in their councils. Jackson had Duff Green, of the *United States Telegraph*, and Francis P. Blair and John C. Rives, of the *Globe*, in his "kitchen cabinet," these papers, successively, being his Washington organs. He selected Amos Kendall for one of his official advisers, Kendall holding the office of Postmaster-General. Measured by the scale of the times, Old Hickory had even more of a liking for newspaper men than has the Young Hickory of to-day. The new State of Oklahoma, in these Rooseveltian days, will start out with nearly as many newspapers as the entire United States had when Jackson entered the presidency in 1829.

Simon Cameron, in Lincoln's Cabinet; Carl Schurz, in Hayes's; James G. Blaine, in Garfield's, in Arthur's, and in Harrison's; Frank Hatton and William E. Chandler, in Arthur's; Daniel Manning, Daniel S. Lamont, J. Sterling Morton, Hoke Smith, and Norman J. Colman, in Cleveland's; John Hay and Charles Emory Smith, in McKinley's, and also Roosevelt's, and Robert J. Wynne, in Roosevelt's, are among the newspaper men, or ex-newspaper men, who have sat down at the council table of Presidents. Among all these journalists, the men who won the greatest reputation as writers were Charles Emory Smith and Amos Kendall. Mr. Smith, who has been editor of the *Philadelphia Press* for the past quarter of a century, was previously at the head of the *Albany Express* and the *Albany Journal*.

Said Harriet Martineau, the English authoress, who made an extensive tour through the United States during the Jackson administration: "I was fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the invincible Amos Kendall, one of the most remarkable men in America. He is supposed to be the moving-spring of the administration—the thinker, the planner, the doer. But it is all in the dark." While Kendall was in the "kitchen cabinet," as well as while he was in the constitutional council, the gossip of the day ascribed to him the au-

thorship of many of Jackson's most important messages and proclamations. While in as well as while out of office he was one of the most industrious and versatile of the political writers of the day. Yet, despite the national fame which he made as a political inventor and journalist back in the spacious times of Andrew Jackson, to Americans of the present generation Amos Kendall is not even a name.

Except as to world-figures like Washington, Lincoln, Bismarck, and Roosevelt, Horace Greeley was right: "Nothing is certain except oblivion."

The Plain Truth.

THE WELCOME which the New York Chamber of Commerce gave to Senator Chauncey M. Depew at its recent annual dinner, when he made his first public appearance after his severe illness, indicated the friendship that still abides in the hearts of his old associates. We congratulate the Senator on the recovery of his health and the promise that he will take his customary part in the deliberations of the Senate this winter.

THE CHARGE that the government's handling of magazines and newspapers at the present second-class rate was responsible for a great share of the annual postal deficit was completely overthrown in the course of the hearings recently held in this city. Additional evidence in support of the publishers' contention is found in the fact, recently made public through an official report of the Postmaster-General, that the deficit for 1906 is less by more than four million dollars than that of 1905—and this in the face of the steady growth of the publishing industry. It would be exceedingly unwise, from an educational point of view, if from no other, for Congress to increase the tax upon legitimate and high-class publications enjoying the present second-class privileges. What is needed in any revision to be made is an intelligent discrimination between the legitimate and the "fake" publications. While the government extends its aid to rural free-delivery of mail, which is confessedly a money-losing branch of the postal business, and to the many expensive projects of the Agricultural Department, such as seed distribution and the maintenance of experimental stations and farms, the talk of economizing by cutting down the postal privileges of the great publishing industry is deserving of no serious consideration by Congress.

THE MOST discouraging fact in connection with the creation of public sentiment is the readiness with which the people can be fooled. No more signal illustration of this could be found than in the canvass of Hearst for the governorship. Posing as the champion of the people, and as the special and vindictive opponent of the rich, it turns out that Hearst spent at least a quarter of a million dollars, after he was nominated, to secure his election, and it is generally understood that he spent as much before his nomination to get the coveted honor. What would not all the muck-rakers of the country have to say if a Rockefeller, a Morgan, a Carnegie, or a Rogers were on record as having spent \$250,000 to secure a public office for himself or for a friend? The confession of Hearst's profligacy in spending his money to gratify a political ambition is the one clear and sufficient evidence of his utter lack of sincerity in posing as the champion of the poor, and in denouncing the power of wealth and combinations of wealth. Strange to say, his newspapers are still cartooning men of wealth as overfed gluttons, engaged in crushing the life out of the poor, and are still portraying Hearst as the great American exponent of the simple life and the heaven-created protector of the down-trodden! Could anything be more ludicrous?

WE OBSERVE in Washington dispatches that "The Government indorses the Standard Oil's Rival." A new oil pipe-line in opposition to the Standard's is to be constructed from the Indian Territory to a gulf port in Texas, and it has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock. We had imagined, from the statements of the yellow press and Washington dispatches generally, that the Standard Oil Company had made it impossible for its competitors to live. That this inference is wholly unjustifiable is clear from the reports now printed that it is to have a formidable competitor under the patronage of the government itself, though why the government should need to indorse any industrial enterprise is inexplicable. Much trash has been written about the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company. A casual examination will disclose that it has competitors on every side, many of them prosperous, and all free and unmolested to make their best fight for supremacy. If the Standard Oil Company labors under the odium heaped upon it, it is because it has not answered, as it should have done, the charges that have constantly been made against it, and repeated so often that people who ought to know better have been led to believe them. Those who are familiar with our export trade, to take a single illustration, know that it has been increased by at least \$100,000,000 by the efforts of the Standard Oil management. Work of this kind, by whomever accomplished, deserves commendation, rather than reproach, when we consider that all the nations of the earth are engaged in a tremendous struggle to extend their trade operations in competition with the industries of the United States.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WHEN the Russian violinist, Alexander Petschnikoff, won the enthusiastic applause of a fashionable



ALEXANDER PETSCHNIKOFF,
A noted violinist, who was accused of
slighting his mother.—Gessford.

audience at his recent appearance in New York, he could not have foreseen that he would soon be paraded in the columns of the press as an example of filial ingratitude of the worst variety. The story as published was to the effect that an aged woman, who had listened to his playing, was noticed by those near her to be sobbing violently. Inquiry elicited the assertion that she was the musician's own mother, whom, it was declared, he had neglected and refused to meet. It was said that the unhappy mother had, years ago, in Russia,

tailed and denied herself to provide means for her son's education, and that in the day of his success he had ceased to recognize her or to aid her in her poverty. It seemed an incredible tale, and discredit was thrown on it by the violinist, who stated that while his need of continuous practice prevented his seeing as much of his relatives as he would have liked, he had sent his mother money regularly for her support. Afterward the newspapers recorded the fact that Petschnikoff's mother and sister had dined with him at his hotel, and that the reunion was a pleasant one.

KING PETER, of Serbia, has had a variety of trouble since he ascended the throne after the assassination of his predecessor. One of his latest serious crosses is the evil character of Prince George, his oldest son and heir. The conduct of the crown prince has been so outrageous that recently it was reported that he was insane. The young profligate thereupon, armed with a whip, confronted and berated several high public officers and compelled the issue of official denials of the report. It is believed that the succession will soon be transferred to the King's second son, Alexander, a studious and well-behaved youth.

A RIPPLE of excitement was caused in New York lately by the discovery that "Eleanora Leigh," playing the part of Phene in "Pippa Passes," at the Majestic Theatre, was really Miss Alice Lewisohn, a member of a wealthy and well-known family of the metropolis. She had hoped to keep her identity a secret, but friends in the audience found her out. Miss Lewisohn has had success as an amateur, but does not intend to become a professional actress, and took a part in the play merely for educational reasons. She devotes much time, effort, and money to settlement work on the East Side.

NEW YORK was recently treated to a new sensation in the arrest of Signor Enrico Caruso, the prominent Italian tenor singer, on the debasing charge of annoying a woman in one of the menagerie buildings at Central Park. Signor Caruso was deemed a shining light in Herr Conried's company, which is drawing large audiences nightly at the Metropolitan Opera House. He is well known by sight, if not personally, to a large number of New Yorkers, who have been charmed by his excellent voice. While but one woman was named as an accuser, the policeman making the arrest, as well as employees in the park, alleged other similar offenses against him. Signor Caruso stoutly denied the accusations, and Herr Conried and a



ENRICO CARUSO,
The widely-known opera singer,
found guilty on the charge of
annoying a woman.
Burr McIntosh Studio.

host of musical and other friends stood firmly by him, and asserted their belief in his innocence. At the singer's trial the court-room was crowded, and the proceedings were marked by exciting features. Signor Caruso was naturally greatly disturbed by the plight in which he found himself. He intimated that he was the victim of attempted blackmail, and it was even reported that he had sought to make the matter an international one by appealing to the King of Italy. The woman he was charged with molesting did not appear in court, but he was convicted on the testimony of two men and fined ten dollars. The case will be appealed to a higher tribunal.

WHILE the benefits of the Christian religion are open to all and its precepts are of universal application, evangelism is not a common calling among English noblemen. In this respect the example set by the Earl and Countess of Tankerville is unusual. These interesting evangelists some time ago held a series of meetings in Shropshire, England, which attracted a great deal of attention and were productive of much good. One great meeting in the open air, and attended by the country folk for miles around, was described as the most picturesque gathering ever held in that locality. The Countess of Tankerville was an American girl, Miss Leonora van Marter. Her distinguished husband spent much of his youth in this



EVANGELISTS OF HIGH RANK.
Earl and Countess of Tankerville, who have conducted notable revival meetings in England.—The Sketch.

country, and has for a long time been a co-worker of American revivalists in England. The Earl, who is a prominent and energetic member of the House of Lords, is, like his wife, a great lover of art. He is a fine miniaturist and an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Lord and Lady Tankerville have two children, who grace their charming home at Chillingham.

THE MEMORY of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Southern Confederacy, was renewed in the minds of men lately by the death of his widow, who had long survived him. More recently, attention has again been called to the career of the leader of the "lost cause" by the announcement that a heroic statue of him is to be erected at Richmond, Va., at the meeting of the Confederate Veterans in 1907. The bronze figure was designed by Edward V. Valentine, the sculptor, and it was cast and completed at



JEFFERSON DAVIS IN BRONZE.
The lifelike statue of the Southern Confederacy's President, which is to be erected at Richmond.

the works of the well-known Gorham Company, in Providence, R. I. The statue will be set up in Monument Avenue, at Richmond, and is to be one of the principal features in an elaborate public decoration scheme. It represents Mr. Davis in a characteristic attitude. A statue of the Confederate commander, General J. E. B. Stuart, also moulded at the Gorham works, will be unveiled in the same spot a few days before that of Mr. Davis. That the proposed erection of memorials to these men is regarded in the North without criticism, if not with approval, is convincing proof that the last remnant of sectional feeling in this country has passed away.

ALTHOUGH Portugal is one of the least among the Powers of Europe at the present day, and

cuts but a small figure in international affairs, the reigning Portuguese family manages to fill considerable space in the social chronicles of European courts. This comes about partly from the fact that Portuguese royalty is maintained on a scale of magnificence quite out of proportion to the size of the country, if not to its treasury, but more largely to the fact that Queen Amelie, of Portugal, is one of the most intelligent, vivacious, and popular of modern royal consorts. She is a daughter of the Count of Paris, and her girlhood was spent in England and France, her parents being in exile for a part of the time. The Queen is a woman of many different interests and tastes. She is the only Queen who has, in a serious sense, studied medicine, and, thanks to her efforts, Lisbon now boasts of one of the best model hospitals in Europe. She is an enthusiastic horsewoman, and herself taught her two sons to ride. Some years ago the Queen won a medal for saving two poor children from drowning in the Tagus. For this heroic deed and for her uniform kindness and generosity, Queen Amelie is almost idolized by her subjects.

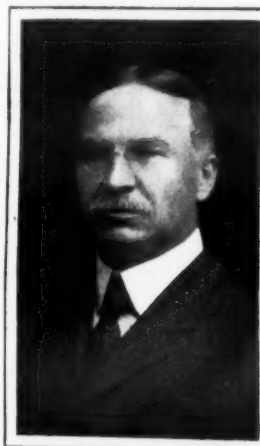


QUEEN AMELIE,
Who shares with King Carlos the throne
of Portugal.

THE announcement of the promotion of Mr. Timothy E. Byrnes, formerly assistant to President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, to the place of first vice-president, has just been made. Many friends of Mr. Byrnes, who recognize his rare abilities as a practical railroad man, will rejoice in his promotion and the evidence of appreciation of his industry, judgment, and experience which this affords.

SO MANY daring men have failed in the attempt to reach the North Pole that a woman has at last decided to undertake the task. It is stated that Mrs. Ella Ougman, an explorer and anthropologist, will proceed from Nome, Alaska, accompanied by Esquimaux only, and will strive to break Peary's "farthest north" record, if she does no more. She is confident that she will get to the pole and that she will return to Nome within two years. If she does not succeed in her hazardous quest, it will not be for lack of devotion on the part of her native escort, every member of which has sworn to stay with her to the end of the long journey over the Arctic wastes. Whatever the result, Mrs. Ougman's bravery will not be denied.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S decision to make no appointment of a governor of the canal zone to succeed Mr. Magoon, who of late has been acting as provisional Governor of Cuba, places the responsibility for the government of the strip and the prosecution of the Panama Canal work upon the shoulders of Theodore P. Shonts, already chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He will of course have the services of competent bureau chiefs, who will make reports to him. The effect of the change in policy should be to simplify the administration of affairs on the isthmus and to hasten the process of "making the dirt fly." Mr. Shonts's experience as a lawyer, which preceded his entrance into and remarkable success in railroad building and administration, is likely to aid him greatly in meeting the problems which may confront him in the government of the zone; and his undoubted ability as an engineer, taken in conjunction with the freedom of action which is now accorded him, is a guarantee that the work of digging the big ditch will be prosecuted with all possible expedition. The President's visit to the isthmus was expected to infuse new life into the canal undertaking. The new order of things established by him seems an earnest of the fulfillment of that expectation. The pessimistic view taken in some quarters of this great undertaking will henceforth have less effect on the public mind.



THEODORE P. SHONTS,
Chairman of the Isthmian Canal
Commission, who will be in supreme
command of operations in the
Panama Canal zone.

An Eminent Scholar's World Tour.

AMERICAN scholarship was signally honored in the person of Professor Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, in the course of the tour of the world which he recently completed. Leaving San Francisco on August 16th, 1905, with Mrs. Bowne, he visited Japan, China, India, Egypt, and England, spending the summer in Oxford. In the Orient, especially, Professor Bowne was received with lavish hospitality, the fame of his philosophical works having preceded



PROFESSOR BORDEN PARKER BOWNE, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN BOSTON UNIVERSITY, WHO HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

him, so that his personal acquaintance was eagerly sought by the thinkers of Japan and India. In Tokio he was welcomed by the president of the Imperial University and many members of the various faculties. On this occasion Count Okuma said, "It has been my privilege to welcome many Americans during my service as prime minister, but I have taken special pleasure in welcoming two of the greatest Americans—Grant, the military genius, and Bowne, the scholar." In Japan, where he delivered forty-one public addresses, Professor Bowne met many students who had been members of his classes in Boston, and even in China and India he was sometimes greeted affectionately by former pupils. In fact, the enthusiastic reception accorded to him in India, where his lectures on the supremacy of the Christian faith were cheered by Parsees, Mohammedans, and Brahmans, leads some of his friends to suggest the fitness of his appointment as the next Haskell lecturer for that country.

By his work as a teacher—he holds the chair of philosophy in Boston University—and by the metaphysical works which he has published, Professor Bowne has taken rank as one of the foremost thinkers in the world. He has in his writing the happy faculty of investing the most abstruse subjects with intense interest, and this peculiar charm, without lessening the solidity and accuracy of his teachings, adds greatly to their popularity. Among his best-known books are "The Philosophy of Herbert Spencer," "Studies in Theism," "The Christian Revelation," and "The Theory of Thought and Knowledge."

Professor Bowne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has all his professional life been identified with Methodist institutions of learning. His independence of thought and teaching led, some years ago, to talk of his discipline by the authorities of the church, but his essential orthodoxy was recognized by

his critics, and he retains his place in the affection and respect of his denomination, as in those of the world of scholarship.

Labor Unionism Carried to Extremes.

IT HAS BEEN humorously suggested that labor-unionism would be carried to such extremes by and by that a man could not die and be buried decently unless a union preacher presided at the obsequies, and the deceased was laid away in a coffin with a union label. Something approaching this condition which was not at all humorous was realized in New York recently when the hearse drivers went out on a strike, and great difficulty was experienced in carrying out funeral arrangements. Now we have the proposal of the Chicago Federation of Labor in which the humorous suggestion becomes an actuality, except as to the preacher. The plan is to establish a union cemetery, and operate in connection with a union burial association which guarantees to bury members of labor unions in union-made coffins bearing the label of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Association. Funerals are to be conducted by members of a cab drivers' union at nominal rates. Nothing is said about making a unionist out of St. Peter, and thus preventing any "scabs" from entering the pearly gates, but this will come in due season, no doubt. It is not unlikely, also, that some time the solar system will be ruled by the walking delegate and be run on eight-hour time.

A Big River's Furious Overflow Ended.

AFTER THE expenditure of over \$1,000,000 and a year and a half of work the Colorado River has been forced back into its banks, and again flows into the Gulf of Lower California, instead of into the Salton Sea. Had the river continued to fill up the Salton Sink the government's attempt to reclaim the arid parts of the Colorado valley would have failed, the Imperial valley would have been entirely inundated, and 1,500,000 acres of land would have been lost so far as farming purposes were concerned. The break occurred on the west bank of the big stream, about fifteen miles below Yuma, Ariz. Four attempts to drive the river back into its old channel failed. The last one, which succeeded, was commenced in April. At that time the break in the river bank was 3,000 feet wide, through which the entire waters of the Colorado were flowing. There was no rock foundation, and the problem before the engineers was to build a rock-filled dam on an artificial foundation.

The foundation was made out of willow trees bound into mats and held to the bottom with piling. Three of these mats were laid, each being 3,000 feet long and one hundred feet wide. The material used to make them included forty-eight miles of steel cable, 2,200 cords of willow trees, and fifty miles of telephone wire. Rock, clay, and bags of sand were dumped on this foundation, and the dam was raised right in the face of a stream of water flowing at the rate of 12,000 cubic feet per second. The rock was brought from quarries located at a great distance, some of it being hauled 350 miles. So important was the success of the work to the Southwest that rock trains had the right of way over the California and Golden State limited. The principal work was accomplished in the last fourteen days of the struggle. These were the days that were to tell whether the attempt would fail or succeed. In this period of the work a car of rock was dumped into the dam every five minutes. The total amount of material placed in the dam amounted to 70,000 tons of rock and 720,000 cubic yards of earth, gravel, and clay. Among the men at work on the enterprise were 300 Indians, representing the seven different tribes living about Yuma.

During the year and a half in which the Colorado ran at large through the Imperial valley it did a tremendous amount of damage. The water cut two channels through the centre of a rich farming district, one about 3,000 feet wide and eighty feet deep, and another about half as wide. Prior to the break the Salton Sink was dry, and was known as the salt-mining centre of the Southwest. To-day there is a Salton Sea fifty-four miles long, fifteen miles wide, and eighty feet deep.

An American Painter's Notable Picture.

BENJAMIN WEST CLINEDINST, the painter of the striking picture of the President which we reproduce on the first page of this issue, is an artist of distinction whose work has become familiar to LESLIE'S WEEKLY's readers through its frequent appearance in this paper. Mr. Clinedinst received the Evans prize in the American Water Color Society exhibition of 1900, and won medals for his paintings at the Buffalo and Charleston expositions. He is a member of



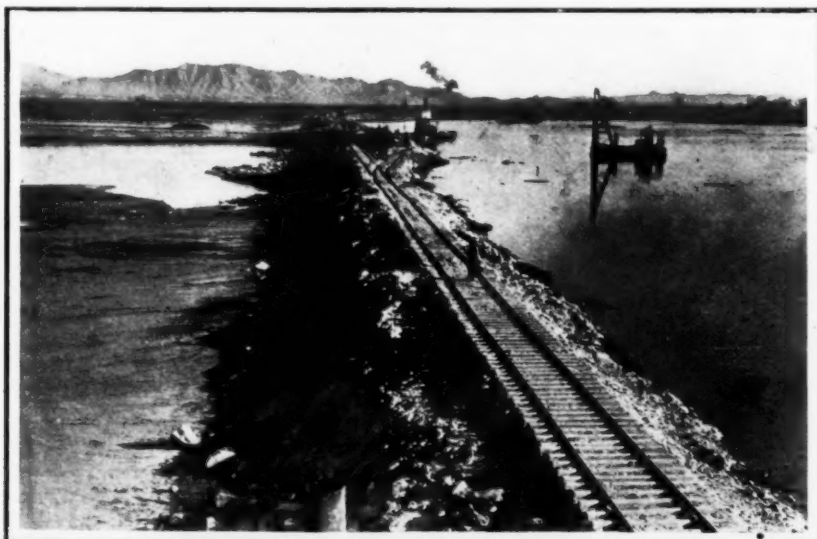
BENJAMIN WEST CLINEDINST, WHO PAINTED A SPIRITED EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington.

the National Academy of Design and the American Water Color Society. Part of his period of study abroad was passed under the instruction of Gérôme, and this equestrian portrait of the President is one of the fruits of the teachings of that master. The picture was painted last summer. The President's mount is his favorite jumper, Blithstein, but, as it was of course impossible to use him continuously as a model, the painter depended for his equine anatomy upon a hundred or more sketches made at Fort Myer. The scenic setting is that of a Virginia field, of which State, by the way, Mr. Clinedinst is a native.

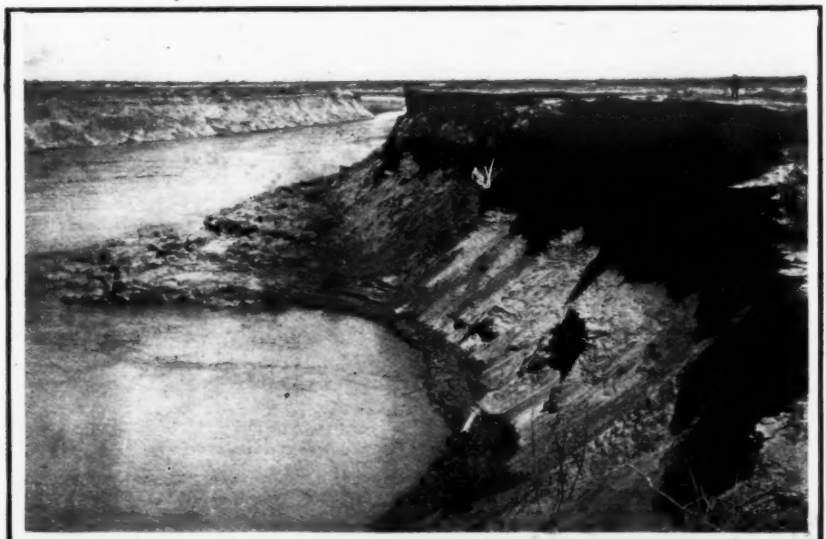
A Famous London Cathedral in Peril.

THE NEWS that the southwest tower of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is thirteen inches out of plumb, and that its inclination is increasing will awaken world-wide attention and regret. This masterpiece of Sir Thomas Wren architecturally dominates London far more effectively than St. Peter's does Rome, though St. Peter's is much larger. It will be remembered that the cross that rises above the dome was two years ago found to be three feet out of plumb. It was then explained that the danger was caused by the sinking of the gravel bed which underlies the soil upon which the foundation of the cathedral was laid, this sinking being due to the withdrawal of moisture caused by the constant pumping necessary to keep the underground railway from being flooded with water. The peril to the sublime edifice is real, and a continuance of the conditions causing it might soon make it alarming. It is evident that the danger has increased during the last two years.

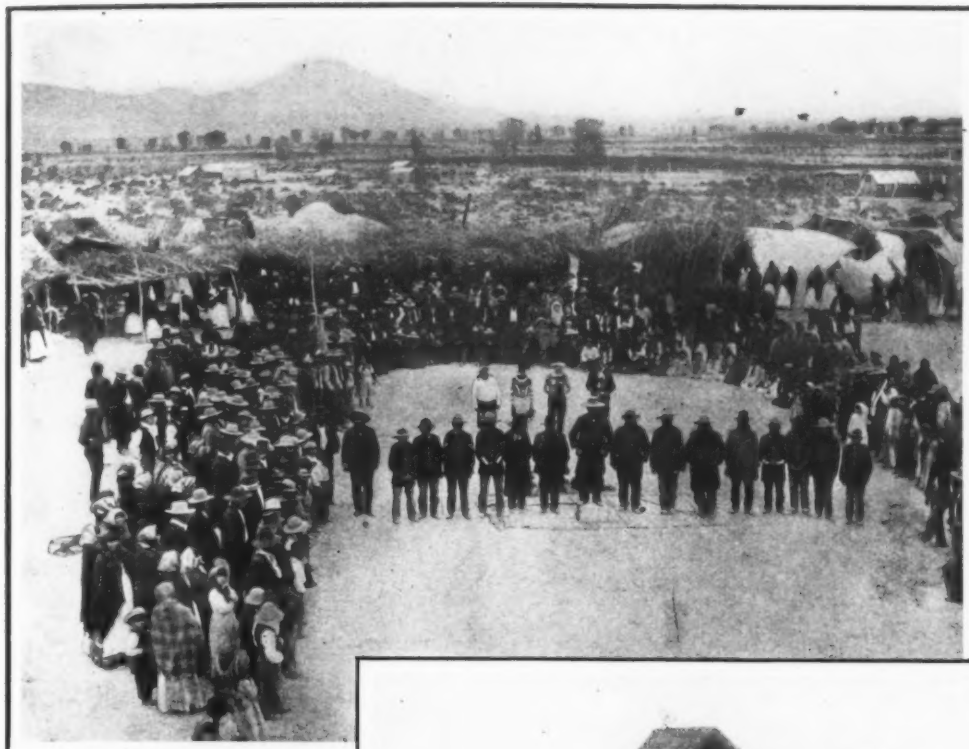
GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



THE HUGE \$1,000,000 DAM WHICH CLOSED THE 3,000-FOOT BREAK IN THE COLORADO RIVER'S BANK.—E. O. Sawyer.



THE WIDE CUT IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY MADE BY THE WATERS OF THE COLORADO ON THEIR WAY TO THE SALTON SEA.—E. O. Sawyer.

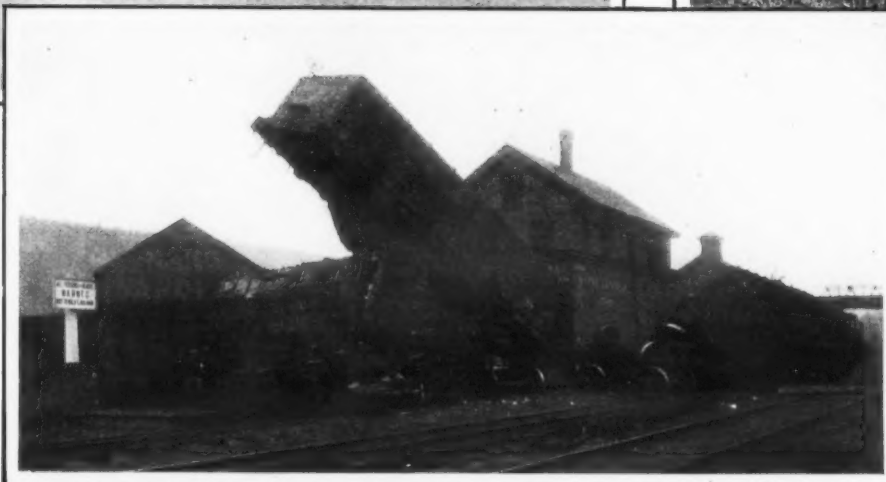


• OPENING THE RICH WALKER LAKE RESERVATION IN NEVADA—INDIAN POLICE AT SCHURZ RECEIVING GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE HANDLING OF THE CROWDS OF GOLD-SEEKERS WHO MADE THE MAD DASH FOR DESIRABLE CLAIMS.—Smith Studios. By courtesy of the "Cox Mining Journal."



DEDICATION OF THE HANDSOME AND COSTLY MEMORIAL AT VICKSBURG, MISS., IN HONOR OF THE IOWA SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT THERE DURING THE CIVIL WAR—GOVERNOR CUMMINS, OF IOWA, AND OTHER PROMINENT MEN TOOK PART IN THE INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

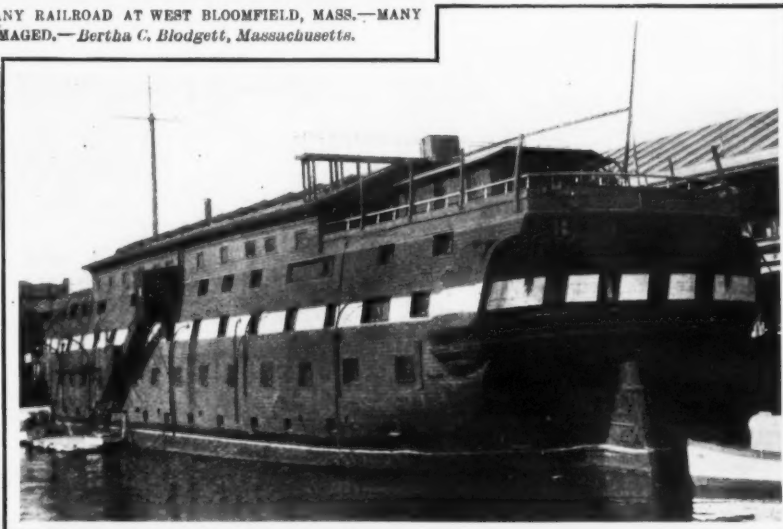
Charles Lowe, Mississippi.



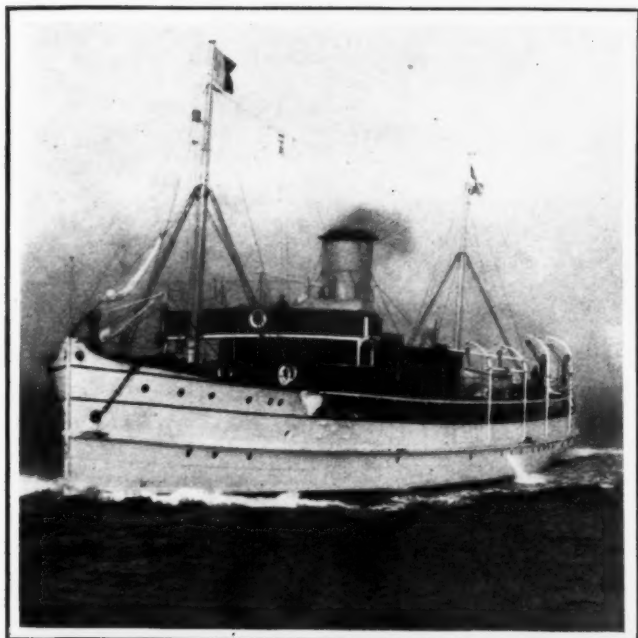
PECULIAR FREIGHT WRECK ON THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, MASS.—MANY CARS SHATTERED AND THE DEPOT BADLY DAMAGED.—Bertha C. Blodgett, Massachusetts.



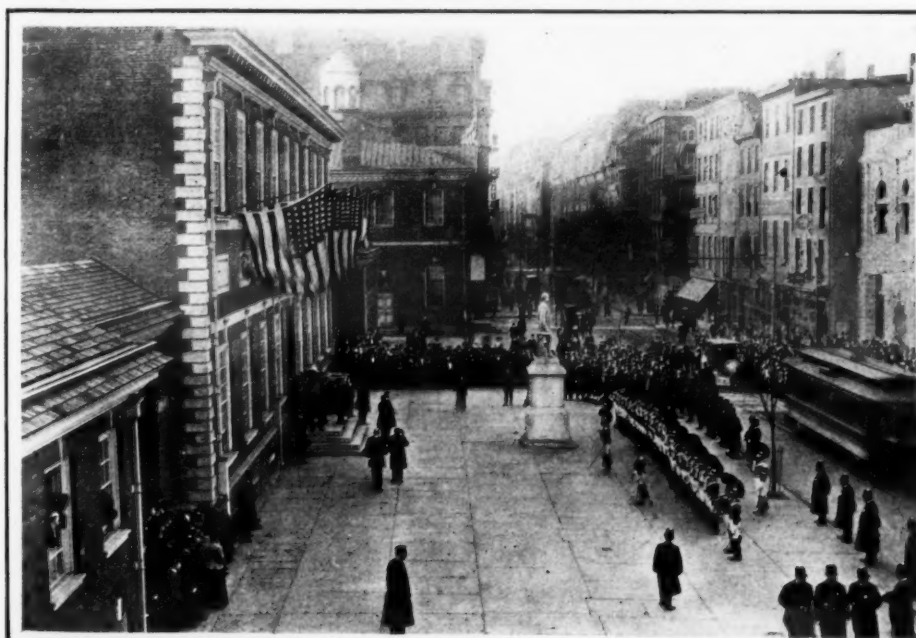
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) FIRST MOOSE OF THE SEASON BROUGHT DOWN BY AN EXPERT HUNTER IN CANADA.—Edward A. Gueltar, Ohio.



OLD FRIGATE "GRANITE STATE" (FORMERLY THE "NEW HAMPSHIRE"), BUILT EIGHTY-NINE YEARS AGO—LONG A RECEIVING-SHIP AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, BUT NOW TO BE DISCARDED.—G. B. Burt, New York.



FIRST ICE-BREAKER FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE—POWERFUL STEAMER BUILT IN ENGLAND FOR THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO KEEP THE RIVER OPEN IN WINTER.—George Thow, Scotland.



BELATED HONORS TO A GREAT PENNSYLVANIAN. Remains of James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a noted jurist, who died in North Carolina one hundred and eight years ago, being borne from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where they had lain in state, to historic Christ Church graveyard for burial.—P. J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—OHIO WINS.
CURRENT EVENTS WELL DEPICTED BY ARTISTS OF THE LENS WHO KEENLY WATCH THE HAPPENINGS OF THE TIMES.

IN THE CHARMING WORLD OF THE DRAMA AND MUSIC

By Harriet Quimby

IT IS quite clear that no woman could have had a hand in writing the text of Puccini's beautiful opera, "Madame Butterfly," which is now in its fourth week of success at the Garden Theatre. A woman would never have made that flagrant mistake which, just before the curtain falls on the last act, causes every feminine heart in the audience to indignantly denounce as a consummate cad the American officer-husband, and to even more bitterly denounce as a "caddess" that tactless bit of femininity, the officer's American wife. The work itself is a masterpiece of musical poetry, and the setting is worthy of all the praise that has been accorded to it, but the last act mars an otherwise perfect performance.

The story in brief runs as follows: An American naval lieutenant, whose ship is lying at anchor in the bay of Nagasaki, improves his hour in Japan by wooing and winning a beautiful geisha, and entering into wedlock with her by Japanese ceremony during the presence of relatives of the bride and also of the American consul. After a period of love and happiness in the dainty home of the little bride, the officer is recalled to America. Three years pass, and although *Butterfly* has heard no word of her lover husband, she still faithfully awaits his return, and she teaches his little fair-haired son to honor his father's name.

In the meantime the officer, who thinks the affair forgotten by the geisha as he himself has forgotten it, takes another wife. Just as a matter of curiosity he writes to the American consul, requesting him to drop into the Japanese home and to inform him of the conditions there. The consul, finding the blind faith of *Madame Butterfly* such that he cannot tell her of her husband's treachery, departs, leaving the geisha wife still happy and awaiting with love the return of her officer. Obeying orders, the lieutenant again visits the land of wistaria, and brings his new wife.

Madame Butterfly hears the boom of the saluting cannons as the ship enters the bay, she recognizes the flags, and is hilariously happy. She gathers blossoms with which she strews the floors, she makes herself and her child dainty, then she sets the baby on a cushion at the window where she, with her faithful maid, also takes a stand to watch for the arrival of the husband. This waiting is the most pathetic bit in the opera, not excepting the death of the little bride. Three holes have been punched by *Butterfly* in the paper panes of the *shoji*, and through these openings the three silent figures peer into the night, expectant of the erring lieutenant. The effect of the silent, watching figures is one of tenseness, and the hopelessness of the long vigil is realized by the audience. The simplicity of this scene is masterly, and it arouses the deepest sympathy for *Butterfly*.

Dawn breaks. Hollow-eyed and weary, *Butterfly* is assured by her maid companion that if she will but rest for a little she will arouse her at the first approach of the loved one whose coming is not yet doubted. *Butterfly* retreats to her room. Enters the officer. He apparently feels considerable self-pity as he surveys the preparations made for his welcome and the evidence of devotion. He looks about, then cowardly retreats into the garden, fearful that *Butterfly* will see him.

The American wife, although being informed of the sad romance by the consul, tactlessly accompanies her husband to the Japanese home, and with still less tact leaves her lieutenant in the garden while she enters to interview little *Butterfly*, who has never dreamed of her existence, and who would prefer death at the hands of her lover, whom she still believes true, to

learning of his faithlessness from a woman for whom he has discarded her. The American wife, dressed in her best bib and tucker, pleads lamely for the child, which she promises to cherish as her own.

The mistake is this—no man with a spark of feminine understanding would bring together two women who care for him and whom he has deceived, and the most ignorant of tenement girls would display greater tact than is displayed by the American wife in an otherwise exquisite and impressive performance.

A prima donna, apparently without the capriciousness of her sex, yet possessed of all the beauty which is credited to her by both photographers and press agents, is the little Italian soprano, Lina Cavalieri, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. "A prima donna without a temper?" Too good to be true," will exclaim any manager who has dealt with singers, but after an hour's chat with the beautiful Italian, the writer in her most critical mood could find no fault. Lina Cavalieri is young, amiable, absolutely without affectation of manner, and she is undeniably beautiful. Perhaps her head will turn during her stay in New York, but as yet it remains in the correct position.

According to Herr Conried, the history of this late acquisition to his company began in Rome where, in a combat with poverty, she sold flowers in the cafés of Piazza Colona and the neighborhood, where her surprising beauty attracted much attention. From Rome she proceeded to Milan, where she soon became a familiar figure at the Piazza del Duomo and the great galleries. The next episode in her strange career was her engagement by a manager of a troupe of wandering singers. With her unpretending associates she now journeyed from town to town in the costume of a *contadina*, singing to the accompaniment of a guitar. Later, she drifted to Paris, where, at the Folies-Bérgère, she attracted much attention with her singing, dancing, and her rare beauty. From Paris she vanished for a time from the public eye, while she pursued more seriously her preparation for grand opera, toward which she had been bending her efforts for years. Finally her opportunity came, and she was heard in grand opera in all of the large cities of Italy, later in Russia, and still later in critical Paris, where she scored her greatest triumph in singing *Fedora* to Caruso in the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre, which had been given over to a benefit performance for the relief of wounded Russian soldiers.

The early part of this history is said by both the singer and her brother to be pure fiction, but, however that may be, she is undoubtedly none the worse for any experience which she may have had, for she is possessed of a ready sympathy and an intuition which very seldom, or never, comes to the child that is born in a golden cradle. She lives with her parents while in Paris, and to this country she is accompanied by her brother. In her apartments at the Savoy are scattered here and there the autographed photographs of the crowned heads of European countries in which the little Italian scored a social as well as an artistic success. Among her most cherished possessions is a copy of the opera "Fedora," presented and autographed by Giordano himself, who inscribed in it—"To the most beautiful and the most talented of *Fedoras*." A set of books inscribed with lines to her charm and beauty from de Annunzio are also on her table.

A mystery which particularly appeals to the feminine portion of the audiences which exclaim over the several wonders of the new Hippodrome production,

"Neptune's Daughters," is, how the mermaids manage to come up from the depths of the huge tank of water, shake the moisture from their curls, and approach the footlights still dripping, but, to all appearances of hair and costume, as fresh as "co-eds" out for a morning stroll. No such trim mermaids have ever sported on the sands of Manhattan or any other beach. Even the nattiest of summer girls looks wet and stringy after a battle with old Neptune.

How is it done? A secret, of course, but a secret too novel to keep. The beautiful and coquettish flowing curls which defy the wettest of water are curled over fine wire, which holds each hair in place. The attractive costumes are of cravenetted materials which are absolutely impervious to the action of the water. As a protection against colds—for any singer will admit that jumping into a tank of cold water every night is not likely to improve the voice—each pretty daughter of Neptune wears under her outer garments a union suit of fine rubber, which is secured firmly at wrists and ankles and is also laced about the neck in such a manner that it excludes the water. With this protection only the face gets a ducking every night, but with each fluffy curl in place and the consciousness that the costume is mystifyingly fresh and natty, this mere drying of the face is a trifling problem to a mermaid. We shall be prepared to see cravenetted bathing-suits and wire wigs at the fashionable watering-places next season.

The clamorers for realism in the theatre will be fully satisfied with the third act of "The Love Route," now playing at the Lincoln Square Theatre. In this scene fifty-seven laborers actually build twenty or thirty feet of railroad, over which later a real engine crosses the stage, and the building is so well managed and rehearsed that not even the most critical railroad man in the audience can find a flaw. As a matter of fact, this particular scene was rehearsed with great care by the author of the play, Edward Peple, who, before he broke into the circle of playwrights with "The Prince Chap," was a practical surveyor, the scene of his labor being the Richmond and Norfolk Railroad, and also the Southern Pacific, in Texas.

After a successful run of "The Prince Chap" a wide-awake manager suggested that the playwright turn his attention to a melodrama of high class, but with plenty of realism. The result of the suggestion was "The Love Route," which contains the only railroad-building scene ever produced before the footlights. Homely as the subject is, it is managed in such a way that it holds the audience and ends with repeated curtain calls every performance.

Close upon the rumor that jolly May Irwin is seriously considering an offer to leave her faithful New York audiences for a time and go on a tour of the world, just to show foreigners the kind of good-natured and infectious fun that pleases Americans, comes the announcement that Josephine Cohan, who has been affectionately called the Maude Adams of vaudeville, will, after her engagement in New York, sail for England, where she will play; thence to Africa, Egypt, India, China, Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, and home again by way of San Francisco. Upon her return she threatens to enter the legitimate, a fact which, although she may succeed, causes regret, for there are many to entertain us in the legitimate, but few that can please as much as little Josie Cohan has managed to do during her score and a half of years on the variety stage.

Better Pay for Better Service.

SECRETARY BONAPARTE hit a big nail squarely on the head when he declared, in his speech before the National Municipal League, that one of the grave faults of our governmental system in all circles and grades is that "public offices of great responsibility are generally and grossly under-paid." This is one of the reasons, he said, why really first class men, as a rule, shun public employment in its higher grades. The secretary is right. Much has been rightly made of the meagre and inadequate pay which we accord to our consuls and ambassadors, a serious defect in our foreign service for which, we regret to say, the consular reorganization bill passed by Congress provides no proper remedy. Our weakness in this respect is more apparent in the foreign service because it is there brought into immediate contrast with the generous policy of other nations. But the scale of pay for public service at home, either in the municipal, State, or national government, is little, if any, better, and the results are alike detrimental to public interests.

It is an accepted principle in business, as Mr. Bonaparte went on to point out in his speech, that we get what we pay for, no more and no less, and this is as true in the business of the government as it is in that of the counting-room and the work-shop. Brains, expert skill, high executive ability, the knowledge gained by long study and a large outlay of time, strength, and means, are not to be had for the mere asking in the service of the public any more than in the service of banks, railroads, and insurance offices. Personal ambition, love of place and power, and sometimes the higher and nobler motives of unselfish patriotism and

a lofty sense of public duty call men so equipped into all places of government; it is creditable to our citizenship that so many of exceptional ability and high character are found willing to make the sacrifice which such service involves. Nevertheless, it is a foolish and vain thing to count upon these higher motives as a just and sufficient basis whereby to secure the class of public servants that we need. The supply of able and efficient men in that case is sure to be variable, uncertain, and small at the best.

The weakness and peril of the small-pay policy lie in the fact that it tends to bring into the public service rich men who are there to gratify a sordid ambition, and because their riches enable them to be independent of the pay received, incapable men who are unable to command better pay elsewhere, and, worst of all, corrupt men who are there for corrupt purposes and to further their own selfish ends. With any and all of these the policy works badly for the people from an economic as well as a moral point of view. It is a poor, shallow, and unbusiness-like policy, degrading to the service and highly wasteful in the long run. We pay for what we get; cheap pay means cheap men.

In the early and struggling period of our national existence, when the country was poor and our resources yet undeveloped, there was a reason why the best men should serve the public for little or no pay. That reason does not exist now. Under prevailing conditions there is no justice nor right in the demand that men shall sacrifice their personal interests, the interests of those dependent upon them, for the sake of the public. If any choose to do this, or if any sudden emergency or exceptional case seems to demand it, that is another matter. But as a rule, there is no

excuse for the government to pose for charity or go a-begging. It is abundantly able to pay its servitors what they are worth, and if it would have the best, it must do it.

Planning To Destroy Noxious Insects.

ONE OF the sights at the State Experiment Station grounds, St. Anthony Park, Minn., is called the "Insectary," which was erected for the rearing of insects which are, or are likely to become, pests to vegetation. In it their habits are studied by competent entomologists with a view to devising ways and means for exterminating those of their kind that flourish in the open. Young apple-trees have already been installed in the building, by means of which the life-history of the tree-hopper, which feeds upon the foliage, is to be studied this winter and next spring.

Sanative Shaving.

A NEW METHOD WHICH MAKES SHAVING A PLEASURE TO MEN WITH TENDER SKINS.

Cuticura Soap (Medicinal and Toilet) is a luxury for shaving. It possesses in a modified form all the emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, while supplying a firm, moist, non-drying, creamy, and fragrant lather. This up-to-date method of shaving dispenses with the shaving mug, prevents irritation and inflammation of the skin and hair glands, is most agreeable and comforting, and makes frequent shaving a pleasure rather than a discomfort. Full directions wrapped around each cake of soap.



THE MUCH-DISCUSSED MARRIAGE SCENE IN THE THIRD ACT OF "THE NEW YORK IDEA," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE—MRS. FISK AS "CYNTHIA KARSLAKE," THE BRIDE.—*Mans Studio.*



EDWARD PEPE, AUTHOR OF "THE LOVE ROUTE" AND "THE PRINCE CHAP," NOW ON TOUR.
Hal.



LINA CAVALIERI, THE NEW ITALIAN SOPRANO, FAMOUS AS A BEAUTY IN EUROPE, WHO WILL SING "FEDORA" AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—*Reutlinger.*



JOSEPHINE COHAN, IN VAUDEVILLE, WHO WILL SOON START ON A TOUR OF THE WORLD.
Miner.



KATHARINA FLEISCHER-EDEL, WHO WILL BE THE METROPOLITAN "ELISABETH" IN "TANHAUSER."
White.



LOUISE GRIBBON, CHIEF MERMAID IN "NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS," AT THE HIPPODROME.
White.



RICARDO STRACCIARI, BARITONE, OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.



THE DENUNCIATION SCENE IN "THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.—*White Studio.*



DOROTHY DONNELLY, IN "THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN."
Marceau.

PEOPLE OF THE STAGE, PROMINENT IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OPERATIC WORLD, AND THEIR FELLOW-ENTERTAINERS IN DRAMA AND VAUDEVILLE.

Do Arctic Expeditions Pay?

AND NOW Peary is again returning from the frozen north with the laurels of the conqueror. Not that he has actually gained the summit of the arctic explorer's aspirations, and nailed the stars and stripes to that pole whence, in school-boy imagination, dangle all the lines of longitude. But he has, according to reports, reached 86 deg. 6 min. north, and thereby transcended all previous efforts, although Cagni, of Abruzzi's expedition, by a "rapid" march northward from Franz Josef's Land, reached 86 degs. 33 min. on April 26th, 1900. And to what end? We are aware that we are liable to be accused of heresy by the scientists who lay great store by these arctic explorations; but we repeat the question: To what end? Is the game worth the candle? A member of the National Geographical Society, to whom this question was put by the writer, held up his hands in holy horror.



COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY, THE FAMOUS ARCTIC EXPLORER, ABOUT TO START ON THE TRIP OVER THE ICE WHICH TOOK HIM NEAREST TO THE NORTH POLE.—The Sphere.

"My dear sir!" he exclaimed, "are you not aware of the enormous amount of scientific research accomplished by polar expeditions—of the vast store of knowledge gained of those once unknown and inaccessible regions?"

"But," persisted his questioner, "of what real, practical use is this knowledge, as compared with the sacrifice of life and treasure spent in its attainment? And suppose the northwestern passage to have been discovered, as per Amundsen's recent trip. Is it within the bounds of reason to suppose that that passage will ever become profitable, commercially or otherwise?" To such a question even the most enthusiastic scientist has no answer, except to state that arctic explorations have added vastly to the scope of the whale fisheries, and have discovered mineral deposits of questionable commercial value. It is not our purpose to question the zeal nor the bravery of the men who from time to time have faced the manifold horrors of the frozen north in attempts to penetrate its mysteries. But even at the risk of excommunication we ask: Of what avail?

Statistics as to the mere money cost of the arctic explorations of the past three centuries are not obtainable, nor even of those of comparatively recent years. But the history is a long record of disaster and death, of terrible hardships, of starvation, of insanity, of courage sublime but useless. Back in 1553 Willoughby and Chancellor opened Archangel Bay. But Willoughby lost two of his three ships, and he and his sixty-three men perished. His fate was but the precursor of many followers. Three centuries later, in 1845, the ill-fated expedition under Sir John Franklin set forth. No less than thirty-seven relief expeditions were afterward sent in search of him, at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000, and it was not until 1857 that it was definitely established that he and his one hundred and thirty-eight officers and men had fallen victims to the awful scourge of the arctic seas. And the British government endeavored to console his brave widow, through whose personal efforts, seconded by the courage of Captain McClintock, the fate of Sir John and his companions had been determined, by making her husband an admiral, five years after his death! That is one of the most noteworthy rewards of arctic exploration.

It is needless to recount succeeding expeditions and the inevitable "relief" parties following—the fate of the *Polaris* in 1872, when Captain George Tyson and eighteen other survivors floated upon an ice-floe for 119 days, seventy-four of which the sun was below the horizon; of the *Jeannette* and the loss of de Long and his companions in 1879; of the expe-

riences of Markham, and Lockwood, and Greeley, and Nansen, and Melville, and the host of others—brave men all, who exhibited a heroism worthy a better cause. As to the cost of some of the later expeditions, partial estimates are obtainable. That of the Leffingwell-Mikkelsen expedition, which left San Francisco last spring, is said to be the least of any—\$25,000. That of Amundsen, who, with twelve men, spent three years in making the northwest passage from the east, is estimated between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The majority of Peary's trips are believed to have cost about \$50,000 each, but the latest one, according to the figures of the Geographical Society, cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The building of his ship, the *Roosevelt*, cost \$100,000. According to the same authority, Peary has reached within about one hundred and seventy-five miles of the "pole." Suppose he had reached it—what then? What useful purpose would he have served save the gratification of a whim at the risk of the lives of himself and every one of his companions? Eleven years ago Nansen, in the *Fram*, reached 85 deg. 57 min., and then, with Johannsen, by a sledge journey over the ice, penetrated to 86 deg. 14 min. But has he or his government ever profited materially by the results of that awful journey amid the arctic wilds?

Stanley's explorations in Africa opened up a great continent to the possibilities of civilization; but does any sane man expect that the frozen north will ever yield even commensurate returns for the toll of treasure and life exacted by the merciless tyrant of the frigid zone?

Mexico Disturbed by Emigration.

THE MEXICAN government is much concerned over the large emigration of peons or common laborers to the United States. These laborers seek employment by thousands in the mines of Arizona and Colorado, on the ranches of California, and on railways which are being constructed throughout the Western and Southwestern States—some of the last being built exclusively by Mexican labor. The peons receive free transportation from their homes upon their giving their word to work for the railroad company. They work even more cheaply than the Chinese, and their entrance into the United States is not officially barred, apparently, by any contract-labor regulations. The Mexican government, in its official discussion of this tendency of labor to leave Mexico, a country which invites immigration as much as the United States discourages it, does not attempt to disguise the fact that the peon is much better off in this country than at home. He receives better wages and better food than in Mexico, and generally acquires better habits, being obliged to give up liquor or use it in moderation, because of the higher price in the United States.

Women and the Chinese Question.

THE CHINESE question is becoming more acute than ever in Vancouver, British Columbia. Women of position in society are conducting a campaign for the reduction of the \$500 head-tax, which each Chinaman is obliged to pay before he can be admitted to the province. The women are willing to leave the question of cheap labor in commerce and agriculture to be settled by the men, but, inasmuch as domestic servants are necessary for the preservation of their home life, they demand that Chinese be admitted at the head price of \$100 for domestic servants only. It is calculated by the supporters of the women's position that \$1,200,000 yearly is paid in extra wages to Chinese servants, who demand higher pay on account of the heavy poll-tax which is imposed upon them.

The Best of All Copper Handbooks.

THE SIXTH annual edition of the "Copper Handbook," recently issued, is a volume of 1,116 pages, devoted exclusively to the copper industry. Though it is an encyclopædia in scope, it studiously avoids the use of technical language, so that the book is a plain guide for that large portion of the investing public which is interested in the subject of copper production. Nearly every copper-mining company of importance is listed alphabetically. There are 4,626. The "Copper Handbook" is published by the editor, Horace J. Stevens, 201 Post-office Block, Houghton, Mich., at \$5.00 in buckram, \$7.50 in full library morocco binding; and it is sent on a week's approval, fully prepaid, to any address in the world.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

HENRY ROBERT BRAND, Viscount Hampden, English statesman, and a descendant of John Hampden, the famous patriot.

Bishop J. J. Tigert, of Louisville, Ky., prominent leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and author of many books.

Georgia Cayvan, of Flushing, L. I., formerly a popular actress.

Dr. William H. Chandler, of Bethlehem, Penn., once acting president of Lehigh University, emeritus professor of chemistry, and a writer on chemical subjects.

General John H. Bryant, of Washington, a prominent citizen and business man, and a Civil War veteran.

General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly United States Senator from Alabama, and a gallant soldier in the Civil War.

Royal R. Soper, of Elmira, N. Y., for many years publisher of the *Elmira Gazette*, and former treasurer of the New York State Associated Press.

Sensational Discovery at Kelly,

New Mexico.

ONE OF the most striking discoveries ever made in the history of the remarkable copper, lead, and zinc mines of Kelly, N. M., has just been reported in mining circles in New York. This camp has been famous for its enormous production from ores taken out near the surface. The Kelly alone has produced \$6,000,000 above the two-hundred-foot level. This mine is now shipping from three to ten car-loads of rich zinc and copper ore daily to the smelter at Pueblo, Col. The Graphic mine, immediately adjoining, owned by the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, and situated on the Kelly vein, is also a large shipper. The zinc is used by this company in manufacturing paints, as white lead is used.

Engineers who have recently visited the Kelly mine expressed the opinion that it contains the largest body of high-grade zinc ore in the world, and that its rich copper values will increase with depth, making it one of the great copper producers. These opinions were recently confirmed by two rich strikes—one in the Kelly and one in the Graphic. In the former a body of ore three hundred feet long has just been reached. This body is reported to be twenty-five feet wide, and extends downward with no evidence of exhaustion. In the Graphic mine, at a point more than two hundred feet lower than this discovery in the Kelly, the same vein has been encountered by a tunnel. This tunnel has gone into the vein sixty feet, and has not yet passed through it. The ore is richer than any that has yet been taken out of the property.

These two discoveries have aroused an intense interest in mining circles. Claims in this camp are jumping rapidly in value as a consequence, and a most eager demand has arisen for the stock of the Kelly and Graphic mines.

Men are frequently warned against investing their money in mining prospects. These warnings are justified. But an investment in a proven producing mine is as safe as a railroad investment. It is vastly more profitable. One who buys stock in the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company, which owns the Kelly mine, may be satisfied that he is not taking the chances which may attach to many of the mining propositions offered, because the best evidence of any mine is its production, and the Kelly is now shipping ore that nets from \$500 to \$1,000 daily.

This company, we are reliably informed, is carrying out plans which will soon increase its earnings to more than \$2,000,000 a year. If its stock can be bought below par, it is a most reliable and advantageous investment. John W. Dundee, treasurer of the company, 43 Exchange Place, Suite 1503, can tell you the present price of Tri-Bullion shares. The effect of the new strikes at Kelly will no doubt be to increase the value of these shares very quickly. Such conditions do not remain long unheeded by those on the lookout for profitable investments.



FIRST PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT EVER MADE—IT IS OF MISS ANNA KATHERINE DRAPER, AND WAS MADE BY HER BROTHER, DR. JOSEPH W. DRAPER, AN EMINENT CHEMIST OF NEW YORK, IN 1840.

By courtesy of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Relieves Nervous Disorders.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

AN ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nervous diseases. Perfects digestion and restores the appetite.

Unsweetered Condensed Milk.

PEERLESS Brand Evaporated-Cream is ideal milk, collected under perfect sanitary conditions, condensed in vacuo to the consistency of cream, preserved by sterilization only. Suitable for any modification and adapted to all purposes where milk or cream is required.



OLDEST HOUSE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER—ERECTED AT STOCKPORT, N. Y., IN 1639, AND USED AS A FORT IN AN INDIAN UPRISING.—*Ernest C. Smith, New York.*



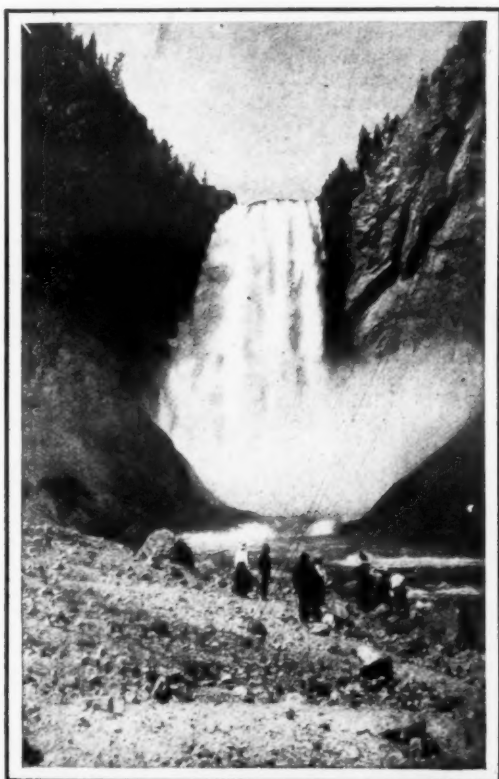
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) QUAIN STREET IN THE LITTLE CHINESE FISHING VILLAGE OF AP CHI WAN.—*W. H. Wickham, China.*



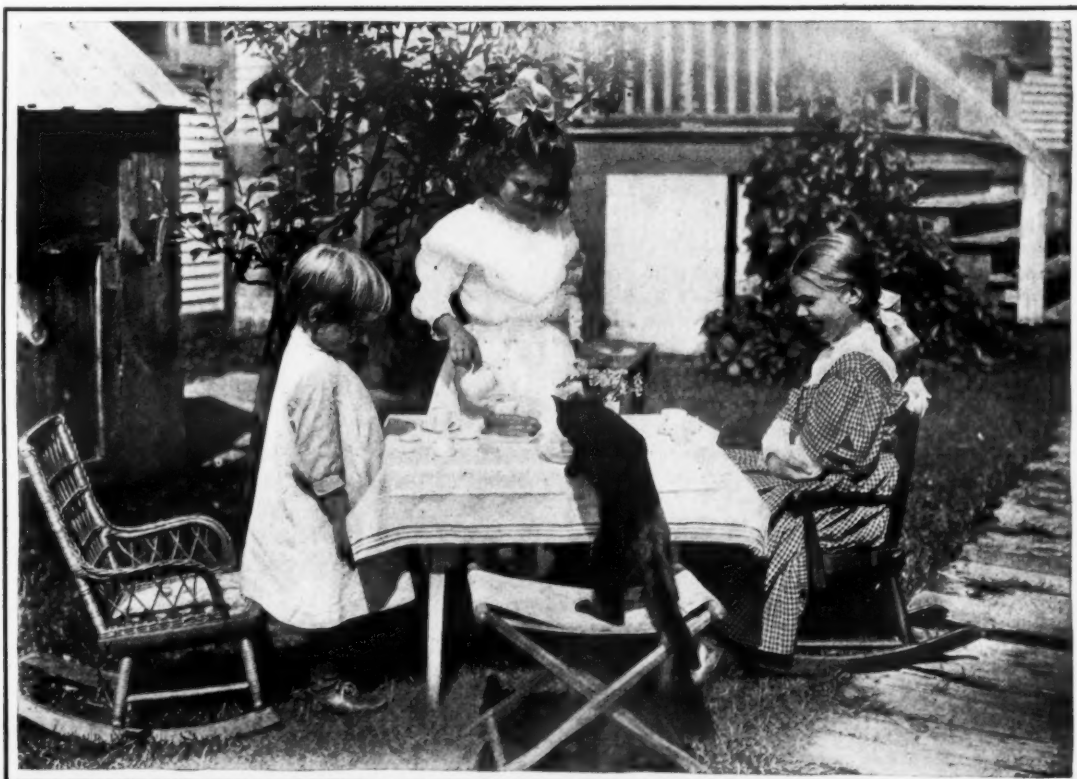
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) FIRST SNOW OF THE WINTER—A DELIGHT TO THE SNOWBALLING YOUNGSTERS.—*Harry F. Blanchard, New York.*



JIMMIE MAKING A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO LEARN TO WRITE.—*A. B. Phelan, New York.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE WONDERFULLY IMPRESSIVE GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.—*G. H. Warner, New Jersey.*



KITTY A GUEST OF HONOR, AND GETTING HER FULL SHARE OF THE FEAST PROVIDED BY THE HAPPY CHILDREN.—*Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.*

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, NEW JERSEY THE SECOND, AND CHINA THE THIRD.

Does Our Constitution Protect the Japanese?

By Hon. Hannis Taylor

THE JAPANESE residents of San Francisco have lately asserted certain rights, involving the construction of the treaty of 1894 between the United States and Japan, which provides that

"The citizens or subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property. They shall have free access to the courts of justice in pursuit and defense of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native citizens or subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy the rights and privileges enjoyed by native citizens or subjects."

"In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the citizens or subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native citizens or subjects or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, and ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen, according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose."

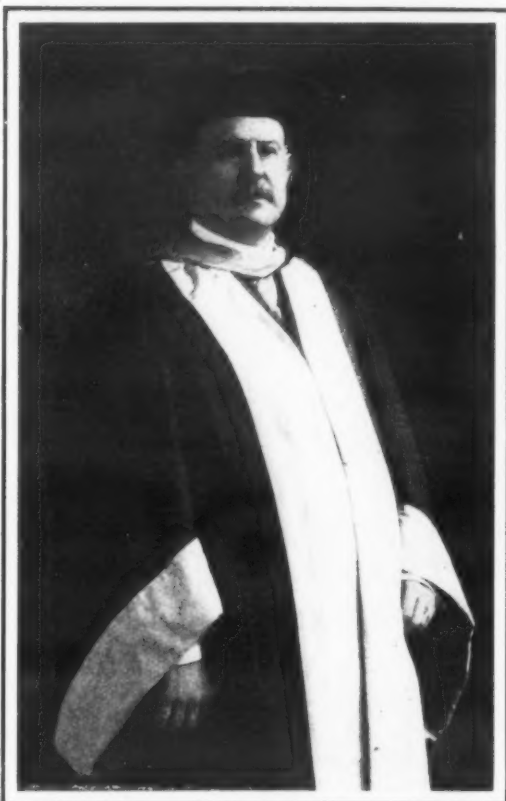
Such an assertion of treaty rights by a community of Orientals settled in a land whose customs are widely different from their own takes us back to the dawn of international law, when foreign communities acquired in the Greek cities, through the agency of treaties, a certain status, which, at Athens, permitted them to enjoy her laws through the agency of a patron, subject, however, to a stranger's tax and to military duty by land or sea. In some of the Greek states individual aliens, or even whole communities, were voted such important civic rights as exempted them from taxation, and enabled them to hold real estate and to intermarry. The most notable feature of that liberal policy, which only existed in the Greek commercial cities, was that part of it embodied in international conventions for the mutual administration of justice to resident foreigners, for the establishment of mixed tribunals, and even for the grant of isopolity.

Such privileges, extended to barbarians as well as to Greeks, swelled the ranks of domiciled strangers at Athens until they equaled one-half of the citizens. From that day to this, communities of foreigners settled in lands other than their own, and claiming certain treaty rights, have been compelled to accept a treaty subject to such limitations upon its terms as the constitution of the state making it imposes. The government of the United States has always given foreign nations to understand that, while the executive power laments its inability to compel the State governments to enforce every obligation which a treaty may imply, such foreign governments must recognize, when a treaty is made, the peculiarities of our Federal system in that respect. The idea was thus expressed in 1886 in a note addressed by Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Cheng Tsao Ju:

"The system of government which prevails in the United States, and which their public-written constitution has made known to the government of China at the time of our entering into treaties with that country, creates several departments, distinct in function, yet all tending to secure justice and to maintain order. * * * The government of the United States recognizes in the fullest sense the honorable obligation of its treaty stipulations, the duties of international amity, and the potentiality of justice and equity, not trammelled by technical rulings nor limited by statute. But among such obligations are not the reparation of injuries or the satisfaction by indemnity of wrongs inflicted by individuals upon other individuals in violation of the law of the land. Such remedies must be pursued in the proper quarter and through the avenues of justice marked out for the reparation of such wrongs."

When, in 1880, British subjects were injured by a mob in Texas, it was held by the Secretary of State, after consulting the Attorney-General, that as the offense "was against the peace and dignity of Texas," it was "cognizable only by the authorities of that State. So far as their legal remedy against the assailants is concerned, the Dows (the parties injured) stand as to their natural and civil rights in precisely the same condition as to recourse to the State tribunals as the citizens of that State; and, in their capacity of British subjects, they can resort also to the courts of the United States at their option for civil redress and indemnity." In other words, if a State of the American Union becomes liable for damages done to an alien resident by mob violence, which it failed to prevent by due diligence, such State cannot be held responsible internationally, because as to foreign Powers it does not exist. And yet, the Federal executive, with whom alone such foreign Powers can deal, can do no more than offer the injured parties such redress as they may find in private suits to be conducted against their assailants in the State and Federal tribunals. To mitigate extreme hardships often arising out of this unfortunate condition of things, the Federal executive, while disclaiming "any sense of obligation on the part of this government under the law of nations," has of his own motion called upon Congress in a few exceptional cases to provide a just indemnity.

The inability of the Federal government of the United States to respond in all cases to its international obligations, by reason of its powerlessness to



HON. HANNIS TAYLOR, AN EMINENT AUTHORITY ON CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Few Americans have gained so wide a reputation for legal learning and literary skill as has the Hon. Hannis Taylor. A native of North Carolina, he is a prominent lawyer at the national capital, and has been for years professor of constitutional and international law at Columbian University, Washington. Several profound treatises on legal and constitutional subjects written by him have found general acceptance, being everywhere regarded as standard works. The great merit of his book on "International Public Law" caused the universities of Dublin and Edinburgh to confer on Mr. Taylor the degree of LL.D. The above photograph, now published for the first time, shows Mr. Taylor in the gown worn by him during the ceremony of his "laureation" at the famous Scotch institution. Mr. Taylor has been American minister to Spain, a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, and special counsel for the United States government before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

control the action of the States when moving within the sphere of their sovereign authority, was strikingly illustrated in the case of McLeod, a British subject, tried in the State of New York in 1841, for the murder in 1838 of a person killed in the attack made in a port of that State on the steamer *Caroline*, employed by Canadian insurgents for the conveyance of passengers and munitions of war from the American to the Canadian shore. The British government assumed responsibility for the act of McLeod, and demanded that the government of the United States should deliver him upon the ground that it was "well known that the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service obeying the orders of the superior authorities. That act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two national governments." In course of the correspondence, Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, said: "That an individual forming part of a public force and acting under the authority of his government, is not to be held answerable as a private trespasser or malefactor, is a principle of public law sanctioned by the usages of all civilized nations, and which the government of the United States has no inclination to dispute." Despite that admission, McLeod, whose release was denied by the State judge on habeas corpus, was subjected to trial in a New York court, which resulted in his acquittal.

It thus became impossible to revise the State's proceedings in the Federal tribunals; and in hope of removing such difficulties in the future, Congress passed an act in 1842 pointing out a way in which the Federal courts may acquire exclusive jurisdiction over such cases. It is now provided in our Revised Statutes (Sec. 753) that the writ of habeas corpus from a Federal judge may run when "a subject or citizen of a foreign state, and domiciled therein, is in custody for an act done or omitted under any alleged right, title, privilege, protection, or exemption claimed under the commission, or order, or sanction of any foreign state, or under color thereof, the validity and effect whereof depend upon the law of nations."

With such interpretations of our Federal system, so far as the enforcement of treaties is concerned, clearly in view, we must approach the action taken several weeks ago by the board of education of the city of San Francisco, which, under the authority of a State statute, passed a resolution excluding all children of Oriental descent from the public schools of that city, and providing for their attendance at a school especially set apart for them. It appears that an order has been made by a judge of the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco, citing the San Francisco board of education to show cause why the injunction should not be issued compelling the reinstating of a Japanese pupil excluded from the schools, on the

ground that the resolution of the board of education is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of a treaty now existing between the United States and Japan. What are the controlling principles to which the Federal judges must look in deciding this test case?

In the case of *United States vs. Wong Kim Ark*, 169 U. S. 649, decided in 1898, the Supreme Court of the United States went to the limit in favor of Orientals when it declared that a child born in San Francisco of Chinese parents, permanently domiciled there, subjects of the Emperor of China, and unemployed in any diplomatic capacity, became at the time of his birth a citizen of the United States, with all privileges appertaining thereto, by virtue of the first clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Let us suppose for the sake of the argument that the Japanese children in question were full citizens of the United States like Wong Kim Ark, what would then be their rights as against the order made by the board of education of the city of San Francisco? In the case of *Yick Wo vs. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, it was held that "the guarantees of protection contained in the Fourteenth Amendment extended to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, without regard to differences of race, color, or nationality."

In that case it was said that the Fourteenth Amendment "stands in the Constitution as a personal shield against all unequal, and partial legislation by States, and the injustice which follows from it, whether directed against the most humble or the most powerful—against the despised laborer from China, or the envied master of millions." And yet, at a later day, the same court, construing the same amendment in *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, 163 U. S. 544, held that the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children was no infringement of the right of protection against unequal and partial legislation by States. In support of its views on that subject the Supreme Court cited the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, delivered in the case of *Roberts vs. Boston*, 5 Cush. 198, in which that great jurist held that the general school committee of Boston had power to make provision for the instruction of colored children in separate schools established exclusively for them, and to prohibit their attendance upon the other schools. Speaking of the action of the Boston school committee Chief Justice Shaw said, "We cannot say their decision is not founded on just ground of reason and experience, and is not the result of discriminating and honest judgment." Can foreigners, who claim under a treaty "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native citizens or subjects," be guaranteed by such treaty greater rights than those secured by the Constitution to full citizens?

From a purely scientific point of view the Constitution of the United States never reached its logical completion until after the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which created, for the first time, a national citizenship. In that way a Federal system, resting upon the idea that it operated directly upon its citizens, and not upon States as such, was for the first time given citizens it could call its own. Thus the greatest solecism in our Federal system was removed by a constitutional amendment. Another still remains which can only be removed in the same way. Only by a constitutional amendment can the Federal executive authority be clothed with the power to execute treaty guarantees, when the same conflict with certain elements of State jurisdiction over which the Federal government can now exercise no control.

Aid for Aged and Infirm Clergymen.

A MOVEMENT is in progress among several of the religious denominations to create endowment funds for the benefit of their disabled and superannuated clergy. At one of the recent Methodist Episcopal conferences in New York a special commissioner was appointed to raise a fund of \$200,000 for this purpose. The money when raised will be invested, and the income devoted to the support of infirm and superannuated ministers, of whom there is said to be fifty in this particular conference. The fund will be administered by a commission of eighteen members elected by the conference. The average pay of the clergy of every denomination is pitifully meagre, and it is practically impossible for most of them to save up enough during their years of active service to provide against age and infirmity. These efforts, therefore, to add something to the income of the worthy servants of the church are deserving of the prompt and generous support of the laity. The danger is that the funds thus created will be far too small to help all who need assistance. A successful method for insuring a sufficient income would be for each conference having a good-sized city within its borders to put a conference building in a business centre and devote the rentals to the care of superannuates in that conference. This would mean a perpetual fund making good returns on the investment and a probable increase in the value of the principal.

Cocktail! Remember, never at its best without Abbott's Angostura Bitters.

Governor-elect Hughes at Short Range

By Jackson Tinker

NEW YORK'S Governor-elect, of Welsh blood and sturdy character, who must be reckoned with from now on as a presidential possibility, when being congratulated on his election, furnished the best epitome of himself. "My feeling is not one of elation," he said, "but of responsibility."

Charles E. Hughes will be a serious-minded Governor. Brought up as the son of a hard-working Baptist minister, he early learned that life is not a plaything, and that to accomplish, a man must not be a joke, either to himself or to the community, or look upon the world as owing him livelihood and success. Addressing an audience in Glens Falls, his birthplace, he described his own youth in the story of the little girl who, when asked where she

was born, replied, "I was not born anywhere. My father is a Methodist minister."

Before the Republican nomination was made in Saratoga, when it suited the purposes of certain members of the Albany regency, this plaint was heard, "Hughes is not known up-State. There is no sentiment whatever for his nomination among up-State Republicans." They forgot that Hughes, like the little girl, could breathe the mystic word, "Home," in many a spot above the Bronx, for, after a few years in Glens Falls, the future Governor of the State was transplanted. Many times in the recent campaign it became apparent that Mr. Hughes was known up-State, and also that he had good acquaintance with various communities there. As the "Hughes Special" came to a stop at a little dingy station on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, surprise was expressed that the man whose voice was being taxed to its utmost was to speak there to a small number of workingmen. After giving a clear, forceful review of the issues, Mr. Hughes, standing on the car-platform, exclaimed, "I see my old schoolmate, Mark Williams, up there on the bank." Climbing down, the candidate for Governor, with hand outstretched, said, "Mark, how are you?" When we reached Oswego, on Lake Ontario, old men came up to greet Mr. Hughes, telling how they remembered his father who used to preach there. "Yes," was the serious reply; "I remember the old church and the house where we lived. I am glad to come back." These homely bits of sentiment do not count for much in our cold, big city, but when the returns came in on election night, Glens Falls, despite the large Hearst following there in the pulp-mills and paper-bag factories, Sandy Hill with its union factory hands, and Oswego, another industrial centre, gave Hughes their pluralities.

Mr. Hughes is a sincere man. Traveling with him for more than three weeks, the writer was deeply impressed with the fact that none of his qualities is so

conspicuous as his sincerity. Not only is he sincere with himself, looking at things from the viewpoint of one intensely sincere of purpose, but he also impresses his sincerity upon all with whom he comes in contact. Invaluable was that quality in his campaigning, for, although he was unsophisticated in practical politics and the wiles of vote-getting, wherever he spoke men would say, "He is a sincere man. He is no four-flusher. I think I'll give him a vote and a chance to make good." In many instances this remark came from men discontented with existing conditions to whom Hearst's candidacy strongly appealed. On the last day of the up-State campaign, a man shook hands with Mr. Hughes at one of the Hudson River towns and said, "I am a Hearst man, and intend to vote for him, but it looks as if you will win. I am glad to have heard you, and I am glad we are to have a Governor like you, for I believe now that you are on the level. Governor, give us a good, clean administration in Albany, do what you say you will do, and more power to you." "I shall do as I have promised, my friend," was Mr. Hughes's reply, as he looked the man straight in the eye. "You never will be ashamed of me while I am Governor, for I am going to be your Governor and the Governor of all the people."

In other ways Mr. Hughes impressed people with his sincerity. If the average political candidate had gone through Long Island, kissing babies and making an ado over mothers and school children, some one would have exclaimed, "There he goes—the old campaign trick!" At one Long Island station, where a number of school children gathered around the car, Mr. Hughes, after beaming kindly upon them, was attracted by one little miss, and inquired of her, "What grade are you in at school?" "Third grade," came the prompt reply, with a flush of pride. "I have a little girl at home just about your age, and she is in

belonged, said, "It was one of the smartest and meanest classes we ever had." That meant that while it contained many good scholars, they had little to give to the college financial fund, for there were no Baptist Rockefellers in Mr. Hughes's class.

When Mr. Hughes "played" Syracuse, as the newspaper men designated his speaking engagements, Francis Hendricks, former State superintendent of insurance, came down the street with several other local politicians to meet the candidate for Governor, Hendricks being the Republican boss of Syracuse. "I never have met Mr. Hughes," said one of the group. "Well, I have—once," was Hendricks's laconic rejoinder, referring to the grueling examination to which the insurance inquisitor subjected him in the insurance investigation. Mr. Hughes had to laugh when he heard of that, but look at the vote in Syracuse and Onondaga County—the largest Republican pluralities given there in years!

Mr. Hughes is frugal and will be an economical Governor. He promised the people that if elected he would cut off petty graft and extravagant expenditure of their money. When we got to Delhi, old-timers came up to him with the salute, "Hello, Prof!" for here was another up-State point where he was known. He had taught in the Delhi Academy while studying law in Judge Gleason's office, and his salary as instructor paid his expenses while he was mastering the text of the law.

Mr. Hughes is of Welsh descent. The Welsh are tenacious, persistent, thrifty, of strong individuality. Although Wales has been under English domination constantly for eight centuries, all through Wales to-day the old Welsh language, a branch of the Celtic, is in use, much more generally than the Gaelic in Scotland or the Erse in Ireland. Mr. Hughes is thoroughly Welsh in his characteristics. Not only is his last name Welsh, but his middle name—Evans—is Welsh. He encountered a delegation of Welshmen up State in the campaign, and he surprised the other members of his party, and caused a noisy demonstration on the part of the Welshmen, when he addressed them glibly in their own mother-tongue. Rugged, honest, inflexible of purpose, quick to recuperate, the Welsh stock has given New York a Governor of whom it will not be ashamed. Many factors entered into the victory won on last election day. When they are summed up, however, the one which outbalances all, was the faith in himself which Mr. Hughes inspired in the voters. Had not the people implicit confidence in him; had they not believed that he meant what he said and would do what he promised; had they been able to puncture his assertions, as they were Hearst's, with the stickpin of truth, the next Governor's name

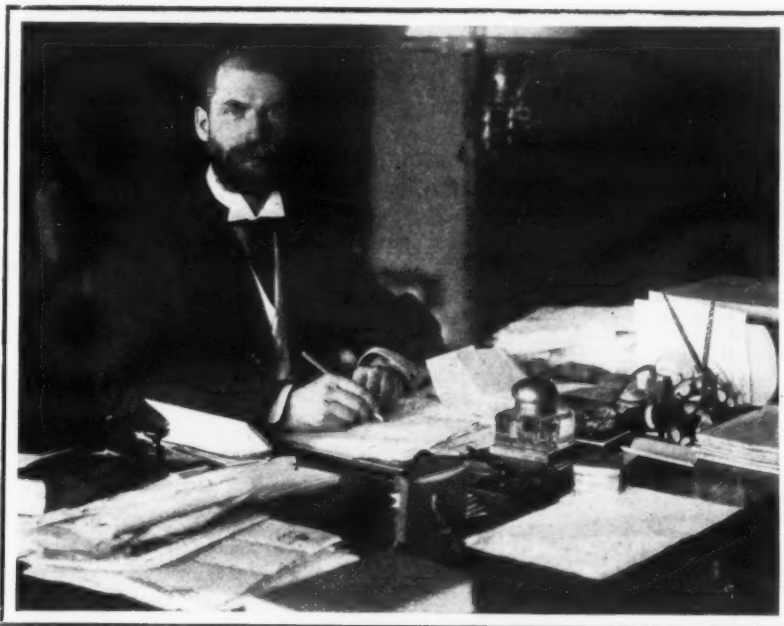
Continued on page 550.



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AS HE APPEARED AT THE AGE OF SIXTEEN. —Brown Bros.



THE COMING GOVERNOR AT THE AGE OF TWENTY, JUST GRADUATED FROM BROWN UNIVERSITY. —Brown Bros.



GOVERNOR-ELECT HUGHES HARD AT WORK IN THE LIBRARY AT HIS HOME IN NEW YORK. —Brown Bros.

the third grade, too. God bless you!" "Ah, there is a fine man!" many a matron was heard to exclaim. It would have been easy to overdo incidents like that, but Mr. Hughes never overdoes anything where sentiment prevails, because he is sincere.

Mr. Hughes has a boyish appreciation of humor. Not a humorist, or even a good story-teller, himself, he would sit after dinner with a good cigar, of which he is fond, listening intently to one of our best story-tellers, Job E. Hedges. His laughter was like that of a care-free school-boy. "That's why I take Job along with me," he said one day. "He is a tonic; he would drive the blues away from any man. This campaigning is serious, cruel work, and I don't know what I would do without Job."

Arriving at Bloomville, Mr. Hughes had to drive eight miles to Delhi, the county seat of that fair Delaware section. On the way a grocery-store was passed. The grocer's name was "Odell," and in the front window was the sign, "We sell the Tom Platt Cigar." None in the company on the drive that day enjoyed the coincidence more than did Mr. Hughes, especially when one exclaimed, "Now, Governor, watch your smoke." We went to Ithaca, where, "far above Cayuga's waters," Mr. Hughes had been an instructor in the law school. "He's the goods!" shouted the Cornell students, and they meant it, too. Hearst, by the way, had a college experience, but did you ever hear of a crowd of Harvard boys going into ecstasies over him?

Mr. Hughes spent a part of his college term in Madison, now Colgate, University, where also he spoke in the campaign, and two years of it in Brown University, Providence. A professor at Brown, in describing the class of 1881, to which "Charlie" Hughes



MR. HUGHES ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED IN AN UP-THE-STATE TOWN. —Brown Bros.



GOVERNOR-ELECT HUGHES MAKING A TELLING SPEECH FROM THE REAR PLATFORM OF A TRAIN. —Brown Bros.



THE LEGAL LIMIT—FIFTY BIRDS FOR TWO HUNTERS—ON THE MOUSE RIVER, N. D.



JUVENILE TRAPPERS IN NORTH DAKOTA SKINNING THEIR CATCH OF MUSKRATS.



HUNGRY HUNTERS IN MINNESOTA FRYING PRAIRIE CHICKEN FOR A NOON-DAY MEAL.



A POINT ON PRAIRIE CHICKENS ON A MINNESOTA PRAIRIE.



WEARING A "DUCK SUIT," THE PROCEEDS OF A FEW HOURS' WORK WITH THE GUN.



PARTY OF SPORTSMEN ABOUT TO LEAVE CAMP ON THE MOUSE RIVER FOR A DAY'S SPORT.



A SATISFYING BAG—"MY BROTHER IS A VERY GOOD SHOOTER."

DELIGHTS OF THE FALL SHOOTING SEASON IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.
THE PRAIRIES OF MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA, SWARMING WITH FEATHERED AND FURRY GAME, A PARADISE FOR SPORTSMEN.—*Photographs by Sumner W. Matteson.*



TROOP D, TENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY, CROSSING CLEAR CREEK, WYO., RETURNING FROM PURSUIT OF THE UTES.



FUGITIVE UTES ASSEMBLED AT THEIR CAMP ON THREE BAR CREEK, MONT.



THREE UTE SCOUTS IN THE TALL TIMBER WATCHING FOR THE APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.



MAJOR GRIERSON (STANDING AT RIGHT), COMMANDER OF THE TENTH CAVALRY ON THE UTE-CHASING EXPEDITION.



AMERICAN HORSE, CHIEF OF THE OGALLALA SIOUX, WHO SOUGHT THE UTES WITH THE TROOPS.



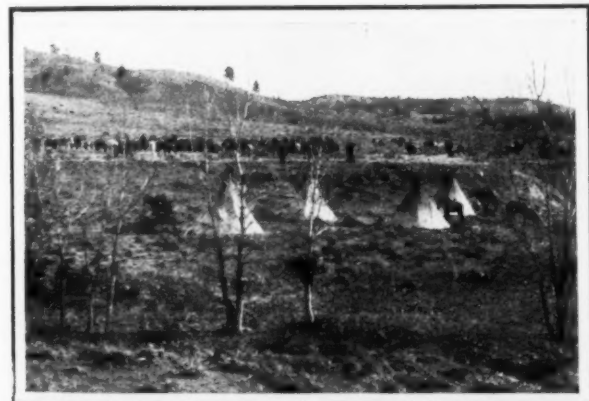
PACIFIED UTES IN CAMP AT THREE BAR CREEK DRAWING GOVERNMENT RATIONS.



INDIAN CHIEFS WHO HELD A PEACE POW-WOW WITH ARMY OFFICERS.
1. Captain Johnson, chief of scouts, Tenth Cavalry. 2. Sioux chief, American Horse. 3. Mashuska, a Ute chief of great influence. 4. Red Eagle. 5. Sheepman. 6. Yellow Dog.



WOMAN'S DRESS, A SIOUX, A NOTED AND FAITHFUL ARMY SCOUT WHO ONCE SAVED GENERAL CROOK'S LIFE.



UTE CAMP AT THREE BAR CREEK AFTER THE INDIANS GAVE IN.



CAVALRY TRANSPORT WAGON TRAIN CROSSING CLEAR CREEK ON ITS WAY UP POWDER RIVER.

THE LATEST "INDIAN WAR," ENDED WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE LATE "CAMPAIGN" IN WYOMING AND MONTANA, WHERE UNITED STATES TROOPS PURSUED A BAND OF UTES WHO HAD FLED FROM THEIR RESERVATION, BUT WHO SPEEDILY GAVE THEMSELVES UP.

Photographs by L. H. Bigelow.

Adulterations That Do Not Adulterate—Pure Food, No. 2

[This is the second of a series of articles on the pure-food question to be written for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by an eminent chemist, officially connected with the department of health in a large Western State. Readers who desire information regarding the purity of medicines, food products, or any similar articles of domestic consumption, are invited to address their inquiries to "The Pure Food Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Only such inquiries will be received as can be inserted in the columns of this paper.—EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

A YEAR ago an apathy toward the subject of pure foods made new legislation seem a thing of the distant future. People took little interest in the quality of their daily menu and were satisfied if it tasted well and nourished their bodies sufficiently. The attack on the packing-houses changed all this. Yet, after all, it is not true that, in the greed for gain, the packers habitually cooked men in their rendering tanks to increase their output of lard; nor did they send to market their meats so loaded with chemicals that they became drugs instead of food. Their faults were largely technical ones, the result of crowding great industries into old buildings and employing a low grade of labor, untrained and unaccustomed to American ideas.

Much as we must regret the temporary loss of prestige of our great food packers in the markets of the world, we are consoled by the belief that under our new food laws we shall be served only with pure, wholesome, properly prepared and correctly labeled foods. Food adulteration is slated for extermination, and the zealous food inspectors stand ready to seize the manufacturer who swerves an inch from the narrow limits set up by the framers of the Federal bill. Out of all the discussion between the manufacturers on one hand, and the officials on the other, there is bound to arise a deal of misunderstanding; not in regard to the main features of the law, perhaps, but in the interpretation of some of the less-clearly defined passages. There will be a tendency among some officials to adhere too strictly to the letter of the law, to attempt to enforce it not reasonably, but arbitrarily, to take the attitude that food manufacturers are to be watched and harassed rather than aided in their attempts to produce goods that will comply with the regulations.

Some years ago the food commissioner of a Western State ruled that baking powder could not legally be sold if it contained starch, maintaining that as starch had no leavening power of itself, and did not enter into the chemical reaction that released the gas which was the leavening agent, it was an adulterant and a violation of that part of the law which read, "If any substance has been mixed with food so as to reduce or

lower its quality or strength." As a matter of fact, of the thousands of tons of baking powder made in this country of cake and biscuit eaters, not one per cent. does not contain starch to the extent of twenty per cent. or more. The starch is not used as an adulterant; it is an improvement in the process of manufacture. By its use the powder is kept dry, free from lumps, and does not lose strength with age. It is an adulterant that does not adulterate.

For a generation and more, Americans have been taught to believe that butter is not butter unless it has the golden color found only in the product of the grass of June pastures, forgetting that June butter cannot be made twelve months in the year by natural means. The docile Jersey will do her part in furnishing butter fat, but, except for a short season, will not produce the desirable golden-hued butter. As in many other exigencies, man comes to her rescue and judiciously colors all her output to just the tint of her finest product. In the beginning the use of color was a deception; perhaps it is still a deception, but it deceives us just as our weathered oak furniture deceives us, not for the sake of fraud, but to please the eye.

So it is with the use of color in confections and soda fountain drinks. No one, not even the youngster who rushes down street to spend his nickel for strawberry pop, thinks the rich, tempting hue is proof of the presence of strawberries; nor is the beverage less delicious to him because its color is artificial. Without their rich dressing of pink and orange and green many of our dessert preparations would be but tasteless mounds of gelatine or starch, and the jar of candy sticks would lose its greatest attraction. Surely we can legally be permitted to gratify our eyes in the beauties of the table. Half the dinner is the enjoyment of it.

Our grandmothers used burnt sugar to color their soups and gravies; food manufacturers use the same color in preparing many of their products. Burnt sugar or caramel, as it is best known, is added to vanilla extract to give it a bright, more attractive color; it is placed in distilled vinegars because housewives do not care for the water-white appearance of the uncolored article; it is used in beers, either as roasted malt or in the finished product where a dark beer is desired; and it is added to artificial, or so-called blended or mixed, whiskeys, to give the colorless liquid a richer, more desirable hue. Caramel so used is not an adulterant, for it is not used to deceive; the vanilla extract is of the same strength whether it be present or absent; the vinegar is sold as colored distilled, not in imitation of cider vinegar; the beer is not supposed to

be the richer for being dark instead of straw color; and when artificial whiskeys are sold for what they are under the proper labels, the added color will in no sense be a deception.

Some twenty years ago it was found that if starch was treated with acid it was converted to a sugar, and under the name of glucose this sugar is now manufactured in enormous quantities. It was once thought to be an undesirable food product, but soon was shown to be not only wholesome, but as valuable a food as ordinary cane or beet sugar. Glucose is sold either as a syrup or in solid form, and is much less expensive than ordinary sugar. It is also better adapted for many purposes. It is especially valuable in the production of some forms of confectionery, since it does not "grain," but makes a smooth, consistent product. Modern methods of sugar-making extract all the sugar from cane molasses, leaving a black, strong residue, unfit for food because unpalatable. When blended with glucose syrup a product is formed of fine flavor and appearance and at a less cost than it is possible to make a pure molasses. Glucose so used is not an adulterant if the consumer understands that he is buying a blended molasses; its use is an improvement in the manufacture of a food product.

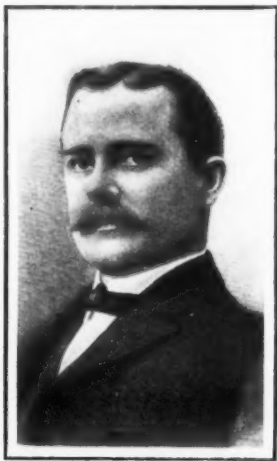
In the rendering of lard, manufacturers have long been accustomed to add to the clear hog fat a certain amount of lard or beef stearine, for the purpose of making a stiffer, more homogeneous product, that would not grow soft even in warm climates. It is true that lard so made is not strictly pure lard, yet it is a better article than lard that does not contain stearines. The stearine does not cost any less than the lard itself. Its addition is an improvement in manufacture, and, if present in only nominal amounts, it should not be classed as an adulterant. In making sausage it has been found that the addition of a small amount of some cereal to the chopped meat improves the flavor of the sausage, makes it pack into the casings better, and also prevents an undue loss of fat in cooking. Cereals are not, in a strict sense, any part of a sausage, and yet, if their use enables the manufacturer to produce a superior article, there is no good reason why the necessary amount of starch should not be allowed.

Whether the foreign substance be butter color or caramel, attractive dyes, glucose, starch, or stearine—as long as the addition of such articles is solely for the purpose of improving quality, and carries with it no element of deception—it cannot be classed as an adulterant, except by the pure-food fanatics who will not permit common sense to hold sway.

An Eminent Editor on Race Riots in the South

By Ismay Dooly

THE QUESTION as to which was right on the negro question as debated in the recently hard-fought gubernatorial campaign in Georgia is still an open question, though Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior, did defeat Clark Howell, the editor of the *Constitution*, and national committeeman in Georgia of the Democratic party. Mr. Smith was for the disfranchisement of the negro and Mr. Howell was against it.



CLARK HOWELL,
Editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and
a strong advocate of peace
and order.

While the echoes of their voices were still heard as they argued the always complex question, there occurred the race riots in Atlanta of September 22d, 23d, 24th, the extent of which has not been generally known even to the people of the city. For the time

being, therefore, the question of disfranchisement ceased, and Mr. Howell, declaring he is out of the political arena, and for all time in the editor's chair, is credited by those in a position to know with having been, through his paper, the most direct influence in subduing the frenzied condition of both races in their forty-eight hours of chaotic feeling. "It is up to you to pacify the situation" was the sentiment of the appeal made to him by a representative committee of citizens, and the response came in splendidly conservative editorials that satisfied the most riotous of the white citizenship and brought to look to him for protection the better element of the negroes.

"On the great seal of the State of Georgia are three words with solemn, deliberate meaning. They are, 'Wisdom, Justice, Moderation,'" declared Mr. Howell, when asked for an expression on the recent conditions in Atlanta. "We gain nothing—we jeopardize much—by listening to, by tolerating, incendiary counsel. Atlanta is, at present, no place for the fire-brand—of either race. Out of what was the danger of chaos, order is being evolved. But it is, and must continue to be, the order of law and the order of justice. Peace on any other foundation cannot be per-

manent. Security bought by innocent blood can only be temporary—and it may hold infinite menace for the far future. Absolute protection of our women, perfect safety for our homes are the paramount duties—and they will be discharged, regardless of cost! Yet we have had the lesson—written large in blood, written larger in terror—that hosts of armed men are a thinner protecting wall than fundamental justice and the heaven-born power of right.

"There is the cowardly assassination of brave policemen night before last. There is the pitiful death of an expectant white mother, precipitated by shock at the killing of two negro brutes on her doorstep. There are the numerous other tense scenes of the last few nights. There is the practical paralysis of business. There is the spectacle of the South's leading city an armed camp.

"And back of it all, what? A flagrant disregard for law, a murderous laugh in the face of justice by excited, headlong youths. A fearfully misdirected zeal for vengeance, taking the form of punishing the innocent for the guilty. And the entire community with the price to pay in agitation, demoralization, and a suspense far worse than either.

"What are the remedies for the evil conditions? The penalty—death, quick and unsparing—for assailants or would-be assailants of our women; such careful, cautious, comprehensive measures as will insure their absolute safety; stern repression of uprisings that threaten Atlanta's peace and prosperity; later on, an investigation into the genesis of the riot; later

on, as well as now, rigorous precautions to the end that neither its provocation nor the sequel shall be duplicated. But let us remember that unless this thing is settled in the principles of justice and right and rockribbed law, the necessity may arise for a second settlement—perhaps a more tragic settlement. Russia is the most heavily policed country in the world. Why is it not the most orderly and peaceful? Because its people are living under a sense of wrong inflicted and injustice, indiscriminate and far-reaching.

"We are going to protect our own; we are going to punish, swiftly, effectually, attempts on our women; we are going to restore our city, permanently, to a condition of law and order! Let these facts impress themselves upon the minds of whites and blacks alike. Let the supreme race—the race that always will be supreme—remember its accompanying moral obligations, and the State's portentous motto.

New Year's Calls.

A NEW DRINK TO REPLACE THE OLD-TIME
"APPLE-JACK."

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the custom of making New Year's calls was a delightful one for all concerned, until some of the boys got more "egg-nogg" or "apple-jack" than they could successfully carry.

Then the ladies tried to be charitable and the gentlemen tried to be as chivalrous as ever and stand up at the same time.

If anyone thinks there has not been considerable improvement made in the last quarter of a century in the use of alcoholic beverages, let him stop to consider, among other things, the fact that the old custom of New Year's calls and the genteel tipping is nearly obsolete.

The custom of calling on one's friends, however, at the beginning of the new year, is a good habit, and another good habit to start at that time is the use of well-made Postum instead of coffee or spirits.

A Staten Island doctor has a sensible daughter who has set Postum before her guests as a good thing to drink at Yule tide, and a good way to begin the new year. Her father writes:

"My daughter and I have used Postum for some time past, and we feel sure it contains wholesome food material.

"I shall not only recommend it to my patients, but my daughter will be most pleased to give a demonstration of Postum to our Christmas and New Year's callers." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

The Cloud-maker Man.

THE Cloud-maker Man is a stranger to joy.
A robber of dreams, and so petty a thief
That he'll steal hope from out the glad heart of a boy.
Leaving quite undisturbed fear, repentance, and grief.
In the heart of a woman he'll jealousy plant.
By taking her faith, which is love's chief support.
Though his whole stock in trade is hypocritical cant.
He's a culprit who rarely indeed's brought to court!

A LONG face he wears, and his voice has a tone
Lugubrious, sad, as he prates of hard luck;
He looks for bad omens as would an old crone,
And holds in contempt perseverance and pluck.
For him there's no cheer in a bit of blue sky.
His gospel's been gloom since the world first began—
Though the dignified call him a pessimist, I,
In charity, style him the Cloud-maker Man!

HE sees god in naught, a warped vision has he;
He's a bore, from whose talk all the world prays release;
He's as nearly satanic as mortal can be.
A racker of rest and disturber of peace.
Blades of grass he will shun, but to make two clouds grow
In our skies where but one grew before is his plan.
And we might feel the hatred we feel for a foe
If we didn't so pity the Cloud-maker Man!

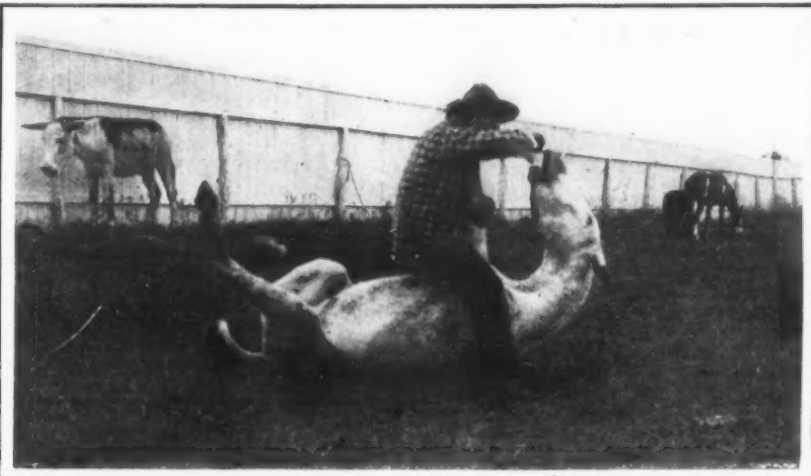
ROY FARRELL GREENE.

A TEXAS RANCHMAN'S REMARKABLE TRICK MULES

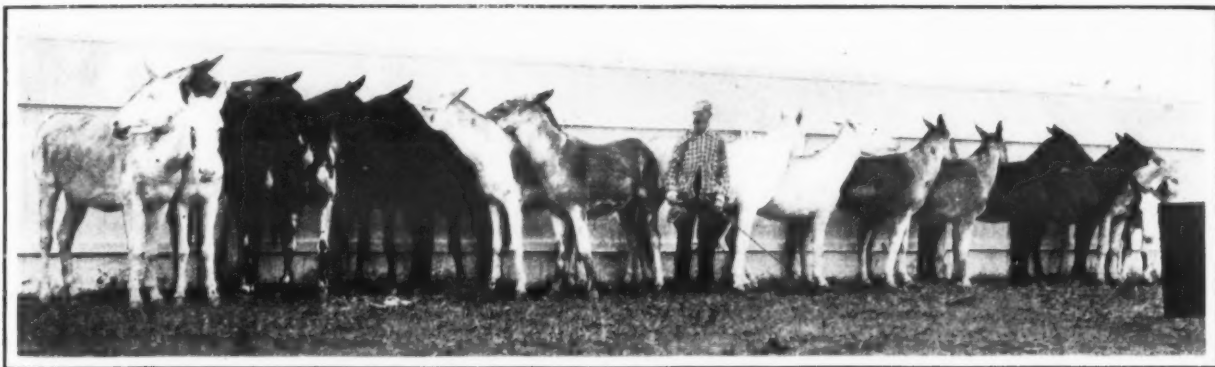
By Mrs. C. R. Miller



THEODORE 'PRAYING,' AND BESSIE BLUE 'DEAD.'—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



EPH, DOSED WITH SWEETENED WATER TO CURE FEIGNED ILLNESS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



UNCLE DAN BOYINGTON'S MULES GOING THROUGH A WELL-EXECUTED DRILL.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

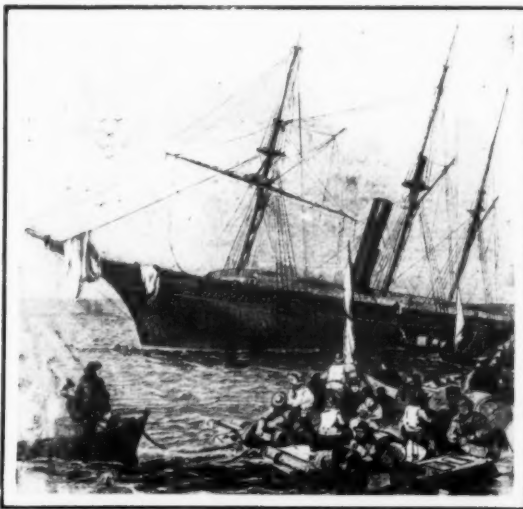


TOM GREEN NIMBLY DANCING A TWO-STEP.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

UNCLE DAN BOYINGTON, as he is familiarly known throughout the Southwest, enjoys the distinction of having trained the only band of educated mules in the world. These animals were taught every trick they perform by kindness alone—without the aid of the whip—for Uncle Dan's motto is, "Treat an animal like you'd like to be treated yourself if you were an animal." He has worked with almost every species of horseflesh known, as thirty years of his life were spent in breaking Western horses, and he proudly asserts that he has never in any way ill-treated an animal. One day, down at Ranch 101, in Oklahoma, when Uncle Dan was giving a couple of cowboys a lecture for their cruel method of handling a bucking horse, one of them suggested to him that he try to manage mules without beating them, and jokingly added that he might get a bunch together and have a band of trick mules. The kind-hearted horse-breaker, who, by the way, bears a striking resemblance to Senator Clark, of Montana, acted upon the suggestion, and to-day he is the proud possessor of sixteen mules that can give an entertainment of two hours, going through tricks which show remarkable intelligence.

I found Uncle Dan and his pets near San Antonio, Tex. He was exercising them on the plains, and for some time I watched the animals marching and counter-marching, and after they were allowed to nibble grass I approached and asked him to tell me something of their training. "Just wait," he said; "I'll show you," and, calling each one by name, he lined them up. The whip he carried was used only to direct and never to strike. After a military drill each animal was called upon to do some particular stunt. "Tom Green" danced a two-step, "Bessie Blue" died and refused to come to life until "Theodore" had said his prayers. He prayed a long time, and refused to get up until Uncle Dan said "Amen!" This is a favorite trick for show dogs, but training a mule is another story. "Eph" was seized with convulsions and

groaned in a horrible manner, but was cured by sweetened water. "Quedad" was asked how many girls he had seen chewing gum in San Antonio. He pawed the ground ten times, and afterward gave a laughable imitation of gum-chewing. This mule also showed how they bored for oil in the Texas oil regions by going around and around in one spot, and then nodding backward and forward to imitate the pumping. One animal sat on his hind feet and pretended to have lunch, while another acted as waiter. A little black mule gave a startling exhibition of how a Missouri mule can kick. Several of them kissed the trainer in an affectionate manner and stole sugar from his pockets, altogether the performance excited wonder and delight.



A MARINE DISASTER FIFTY YEARS AGO.
Wreck of the Havre steam-packet "Lyonais," rammed and sunk by the bark "Adriatic," off Gloucester, Mass.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, December 6th, 1856, and copyrighted.

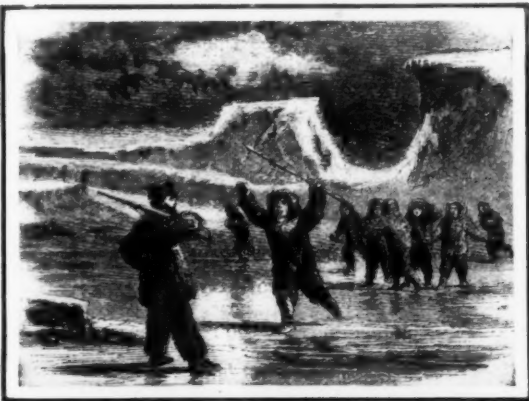
tionate manner and stole sugar from his pockets, altogether the performance excited wonder and delight.

"And the burro—what does he do?" I asked. "John Henry Johnson," called Uncle Dan, "come show the lady what a doctor does when he comes to see you." The little animal stopped nibbling grass and trotted over to where I stood and exhibited his tongue, and at the same time held out a front foot to have his pulse taken. Several men standing near by tried to coax him away with an apple, but he kicked viciously and refused to move until I touched his foot and patted him on the head, after which he marched slowly back and took his place with the others.

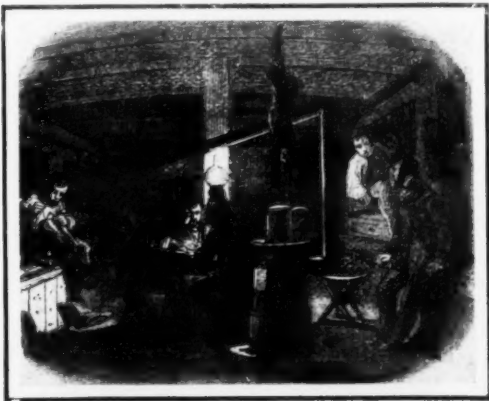
I am only mentioning a few of the many remarkable acts these mules perform. Each one is rewarded with a lump of sugar and a caress from their master at the close of the show. They are absolutely oblivious to surroundings, and Uncle Dan won a wager by having them give a performance on the streets of a Western city while all sorts of vehicles were passing, yet the mules went through their drills the same as if they had been on the ranch in Oklahoma. None of them are especially fine animals, and one or two were given to the trainer because they were "too all-fired stubborn to be useful."

When asked as to his method of teaching, Uncle Dan said, "You can always count on an animal's curiosity. There is no more faithful or affectionate creature than either a horse or mule if you treat him kindly. Sugar is cheaper than whips, and a long run safer with an unbroken animal. I always begin training by showing the mule that I am his friend, and teaching him not to fear me. I stroke him gently with the whip, passing it lightly over his nose. He is apt to jump and prance and run away, but his curiosity will get the better of him and he will come back. Why, that mule 'Tom Green' was the wildest kicker you ever saw. He had been beaten until he had lost faith in mankind, and when he saw me he was just

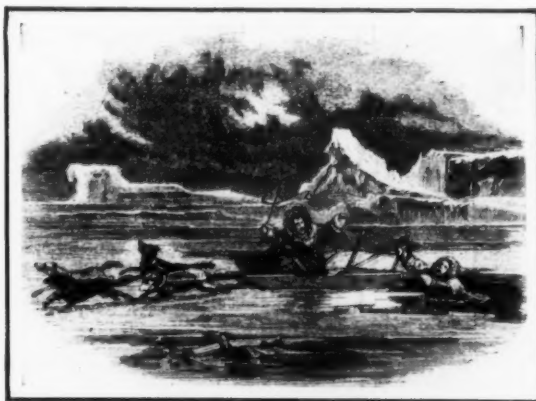
Continued on page 551.



THE EXPLORER GREETED BY ESQUIMAUX.



IN WINTER QUARTERS IN THE SHIP'S CABIN.



NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING OF ONE OF KANE'S COMPANIONS.

FEATURES OF DR. E. K. KANE'S FAMOUS ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, December 6th, 1856, and copyrighted.

The Great Movement of Mining Investments into Public Favor

By E. C. Rowe

WHEN the history of American industrial progress for the year nearing its close shall be inscribed, the record left upon its luminous pages by our metal mines will contribute the most brilliant chapter. Fostered and promoted during a decade or more under the handicap of popular indifference and distrust of the money powers, the institution of mines and mining investment has broken through the public's cynicism, and by the very force of tremendous production it is placed upon the topmost pinnacle of popular esteem. Prior to the birth of the present calendar year, Wall Street's money vaults were closed to the miner, and the smaller investor kept his cash far from the gaze of the promoter. A few more daring souls had furnished the eighty million dollars that went into the West to open up the marvelously rich new gold, silver, and copper camps of the desert, and their faith has already been rewarded by these investments increasing in value ten or a hundred fold and by lavish disbursements of profits.

Fortunes are made in a day in these new camps—not here and there a case of sudden riches, but hundreds and thousands of men, almost without money to buy a pick, but with fortitude enough to seek the new El Dorados west of the Rockies, discover grass-root mines, and become millionaires. Every day the newspapers record new strikes of fabulous richness and new stories of impoverished miners and small investors transformed into men of affluence and sudden-born riches. It is now difficult for the newspapers to keep up with the fast-multiplying record of the mines and quick personal enrichment of miners and investors. Events come off quickly. Mines and whole mining sections grow to greatness over night, and a day's transaction in the mining stock market measures a tremendous volume.

In every soul is the desire for gain. The lure of gold caused a stampede of prospectors from a thousand camps, and with the rush of the miners Nevada was awakened from her sleep of thirty years. The State's foot-hills and leagues of barren desert which had not felt the footfall of man for three decades now became alive with gold-seekers. The marvelous gold-incrusted rocks gave forth their wealth, and thus was Nevada born anew, and thus was launched the boom of American mining. As the days passed the events in Nevada kept telegraph wires pretty busy, and the boom once started grew. After Nevada had marshaled her imposing array of new star performers in the golden play, she gave new life to a lot of actors in her famous performance of the Comstock mines in the 'seventies, and then for good measure old forgotten Ely came forth and proved that she was on the greatest sulphide zone the world may ever see.

Just outside our borders Ontario was launching Cobalt, which is now, probably, the greatest silver camp on the globe. Cobalt was but a few months old when Greenwater was discovered with its beds of pure copper. California had but found Greenwater when she discovered twenty other new mining camps of former greatness, but her discoveries hindered not for a moment a wonderful activity in her thirty-two great mineralized counties, which will give record-breaking figures in the year's dividend lists. Utah in the past twelve months has resurrected her historic Alta and famous Tintic, and has given more robust life to all her wealth-producing camps. Unprecedented activity is apparent everywhere. Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana, Michigan, Washington, and Oregon have each passed, in 1906, their best previous records of production and dividend payments. Colorado, supreme over all, has said less but done most—not, perhaps, in opening up new mines, but in the more systematic and scientific exploration of great fissure veins that make the State the globe's most highly mineralized spot.

The mine-owners of Colorado, persistently applying the results of recent metallurgical discoveries to the treatment of the lower-grade ores, hitherto thought valueless, have been enabled to work them at a profit for gold and silver, saving practically all the copper, zinc, and lead, thus helping to swell the \$54,000,000 production of the State last year to the estimated total for 1906 of \$65,000,000. Indeed, science, combined with a better appreciation of the importance of honest and efficient business administration in mining, has done much for American mining during the year just closing; and these factors, together with the rapid increased demand and rise in price of silver and the baser metals, have helped to swell the output of American mines to the amazing aggregate of probably \$200,000,000, as against \$135,000,000, the record for 1905. With such a splendid record of events in American mining for precious metals, can it be any wonder that mining investments have found high favor with shrewd investors? Is it anything to marvel at that a great wave of speculation in mining shares is sweeping the country with such irresistible force?

Observers believe that this demand for the better mining shares is but in its inception, and that the marketing of such securities will become as much a part of the business of New York Stock-exchange houses as selling railway shares. Transactions on the New York curb are now swelled to a volume greater than any previous record, and mining stocks preponderate in the sales. Wall Street thinks and talks of mines and mining shares, in place of railways

and industrials. American mines are hourly posted in London, and British capital is flowing Westward to our mining sections. Europe bites off entire stock issues of new mining incorporations, and the more new incorporations, the more ready seems to be Europe's purse.

That a permanency has been given to the institution of American metal mining and mining investment is evidenced by the fact that the Sixtieth Congress will be asked to organize a Federal department of mines, and the bill, when introduced, will have hearty support. Three years ago there was not one man in ten who regarded a mine other than a place to bury one's dollars without a possible hope of seeing them again. But as the year of 1906 is closing we find that the average purchase of mining stock amounts to \$1,500, against \$50, the average of transactions a year ago, and that in a single week in October 1,400,000 shares of mining stock changed hands on the New York curb alone, as against the record of 39,000 shares the same week a year previous. These are halcyon days for both the investor and the broker.

A favorite for forty years with conservative investors, Colorado to-day finds herself leading all other States in the confidence of the larger purchasers of mines and mining securities. And now, in the midst of the greatest boom American mining ever had, Colorado sits tranquil and supreme, knowing her vast mining interests will get the best of the boom. The new gold camps of Nevada, marvelous as they are, offer the speculative public nothing better than participation in prospects. This is pure gambling. Colorado needs to offer no such gamblers' chances. Hers are mines, not prospects. Not that Colorado has stopped the opening of new mines—far be it; but mining here now means tunneling the bonanza gold and silver mines that have helped to swell the State's luminous mining record to the border-line of a billion-dollar production.

And never since mining began in Colorado has so much development money been in evidence, nor such an almost frantic effort made in reclaiming her fabulously rich ore bodies and in widespread rehabilitation of the State's old bonanza mines. Said to contain more gold and silver than any other spot on the known earth, Clear Creek County, the gem on Colorado's map, is the scene of the greatest awakening. This famous county has a record production of \$113,000,000 in precious metals. The list of Clear Creek mines that made this marvelous production possible is a long one. At its head stands the Seven-Thirty and Dives-Pelican group, with a reputed record of \$30,000,000; the Colorado Central and Aliunde and the Stevens aggregation, \$10,000,000 each; the Terrible and the Lamartine, \$8,000,000 each; J. Reynolds, Red Elephant, and Freedom, \$4,000,000 each; and there are a dozen more with records of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000, and the list goes on down through fifty other properties which have enriched the owners from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, and all by expensive shaft mining.

It is on many of these bonanzas—indeed, it is on most of them—that tunnels are now being driven, and upon about half of these properties all operations of mining for ores through shafts have been suspended. Eminent mining men predict that when the great network of veins which traverses this county shall have been opened up through the tunnels now being driven to intersect them, the present four million annual output will be multiplied four-fold.

I have visited a number of tunnels in this section that have already cut their first big veins, and at a point of intersection definitely forecasted by the plans of the engineers. At tunnel level these great ledges show width and values greater than the same veins show in the stopes of the shaft-workings from which such tremendous outputs came before the upper workings were abandoned. Gold and silver seem to be literally strewn on the surface everywhere. From the Clear Creek and Gilpin, one of the most remarkable mining properties in the State, I saw taken a lump of silvanite ore that when roasted fairly oozed molten gold. This rock was about the size of a football, and when ground and powdered and assayed gave the astounding average value of *twenty dollars per troy pound*. Think of it! And this company owns hundreds of acres of this ground where gold may be panned in paying quantities from almost anywhere. My cabinet at home is resplendent with gold-incrusted rocks that the superintendent of the company knocked off for me in the upper workings of one of the properties the company owns.

The holdings of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining Co., forming almost a mining empire in their vast spread, have made the company famous all over the State, and are pointed out by the trainmen to passengers on the C. and S., whose tracks run for a mile across the company's rich lands. The great Clear Creek and Gilpin Co.'s tunnel bores its way through Albro Mountain from a starting point quite near to the cars. It follows a northerly direction seven and one-half miles, and will see daylight again at the other end in Gilpin County. It won't be long before this tunnel intersects the Albro vein, and, a few hundred feet farther, the Eagle ledge, two of the most famous true-fissure lodes in the State. But aside from these, I am told that this tunnel will intersect nearly 2,000 other mineral veins of pay ore, 1,000 of which are owned by

the Clear Creek and Gilpin Company. Fully half of the thousand are individually big enough to make a paying mine.

Included in the holdings of this corporation are two famous mines, the Albro and the Eagle. It is said the Albro produced a million dollars quicker than any other mine in this famous county. When work was stopped in the Albro by the formation of the company which took over the Albro, the Eagle, and a score or more other mines, the drills were in stopes of the richest ores. The superintendent told me there were ore reserves already available to pay princely dividends to the owners, but they had elected—and wisely, too, I suppose—to bend all their energies on tunnel work till the ores blocked out and in the stopes should measure sufficient to keep the enterprise in mill and smelter ores for a good half-century. Outsiders say the Clear Creek and Gilpin people will never be able to exhaust their ore reserves.

My exploration of the properties of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Co. occupied the best part of three days, and even this was not near enough time in which to thoroughly cover the property. It must outclass almost all other Clear Creek mines in point of physical largeness. I have forgotten the number of acres the company owns, but it must run away up in the hundreds. The Clear Creek and Gilpin Co., too, is regarded by local people as owning the most highly mineralized section of the county. What immediately strikes the visitor's notice is the extreme deference the company pays to systematic mining. Everything goes with a smoothness which is remarkable and quite in contrast with what one sees in the average mine. There seems to be a perfect *esprit de corps* among the miners, and the same spirit is reflected in all inanimate affairs. Nature never constructed a finer mining property, from a practical standpoint, and as to the marvelous mineralization of the lands of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Co., the reader has but to refer to the reports of some of the most famous mining engineers on this side of the Atlantic.

There's not an acre of the company's holdings that isn't ripe for the mill, and the great Albro and Eagle veins stalk across the property so plainly that a novice can follow them. I stood at the brink of an open cut on the Albro vein where it crosses the top of the mountain 3,000 feet above the tunnel floor, and looked eastward across Fox Gulch and easily traced the vein for a mile on the company's ground, then onward until it was lost to my sight ten or a dozen miles away.

How puerile seem Nevada prospects compared with this mammoth reality! As I stood there on the crest of Albro Mountain surveying the regal holdings of this great Clear Creek and Gilpin Company, I could but exclaim in my enthusiasm, *Lo! here's the real thing; here's a mining enterprise which will live in the dividend lists of Colorado bonanzas long after Goldfield is but a memory.*

The great Clear Creek and Gilpin Company, of Dumont, is but one of some two hundred mining enterprises in this section making bid for increased capital for tunneling operations and installation of modern equipment, and they offer their shares at prices very attractive to conservative money-makers. So far as I have observed, in my travels in Clear Creek County, not one of these companies is based upon a prospect; not one is an uncertainty. The Colorado people are buying these stocks now in preference to Cripple Creek, and they believe most of them will double in value inside of a year. Nineteen hundred and seven will mark dividend payments commencing on at least a quarter of them.

Any man or any woman with average reason and who will study the reports of what is going on in Clear Creek County, the gem of Colorado, will see in these developments the beginning of the greatest epoch of mining for gold and silver the world may ever see. And this development of fabulously rich and proven mines, on a scale heretofore unprecedented, swings wide the gate of opportunity to every reader of these lines. The investment of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars now in Clear Creek stock is likely to multiply one's investment a dozen fold and one's income amazingly. Clear Creek stocks are cheap, cheaper than they ever will be again, and most of them represent real mines and real mining.

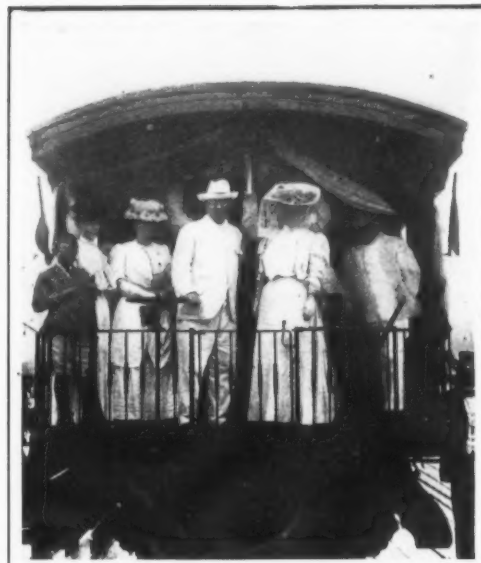
While in Denver I learned that local banking interests were quietly absorbing Clear Creek and Gilpin stock, both common and preferred, and upon return to New York I found the same interest manifested here in these securities. When I left Denver, Clear Creek and Gilpin stock was selling at five dollars—one-half par. I notice it is now traded in on the curb at six dollars and fifty cents. Before these lines find the reader's attention all the stock may be subscribed. Of this I cannot say. The company is said to own the richest mining property in America. Famous mining engineers who have been sent out by New York banking houses to report on the Clear Creek and Gilpin Company have made reports which indicate as fact the above statement. Investments of this standard of excellence do not wait. They go quickly. Hence if any one reading these lines is desirous of learning more about Clear Creek and Gilpin's stock he may write to A. R. Specht & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York. But delay may mean failure to secure this stock at anywhere near the present price.



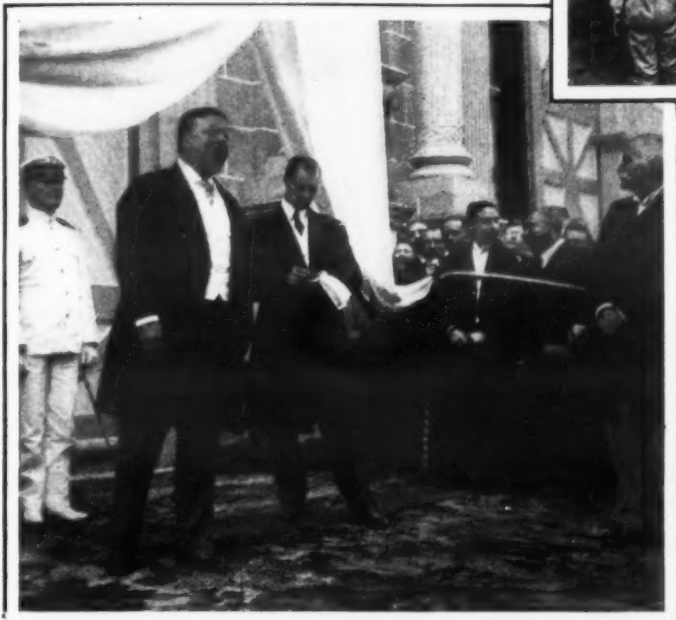
PRESIDENT CONVERSING WITH MRS. STEVENS AT ANCON—CHIEF ENGINEER STEVENS (IN FOREGROUND) TALKING WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT.



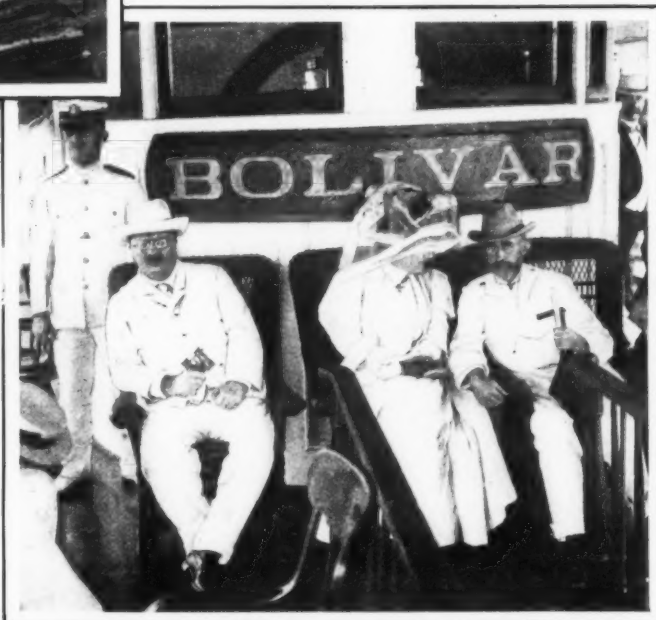
MR. ROOSEVELT TRYING HIS HAND AT OPERATING A HUGE STEAM SHOVEL AT PEDRO MIGUEL, IN THE CULEBRA CUT.



THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR ON THE REAR PLATFORM OF THE TRAIN AT LA BOCA—MRS. ROOSEVELT AT RIGHT, MRS. SHONTS AT LEFT.

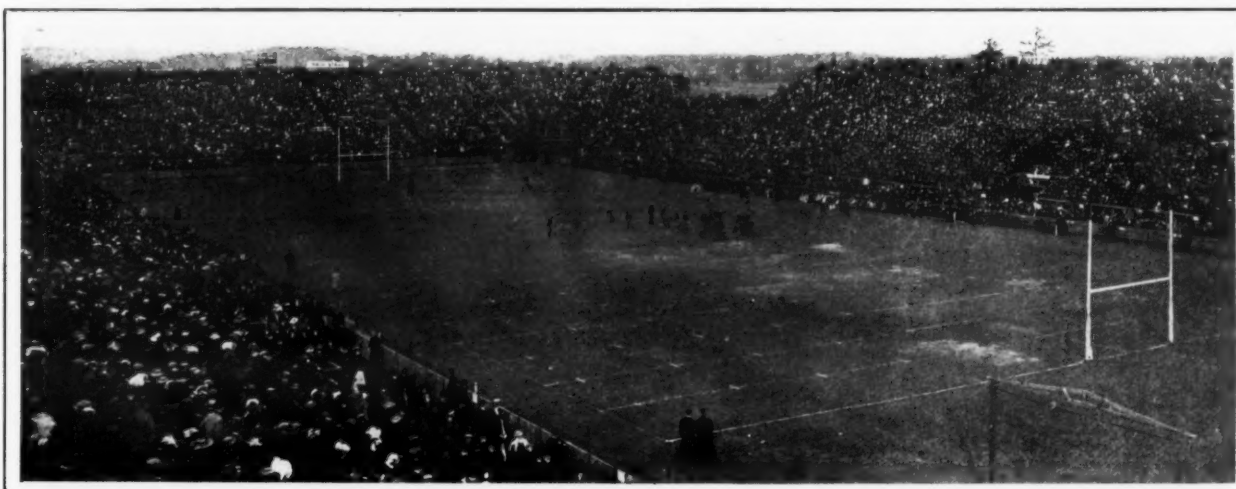


A NOTABLE OCCASION—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AT PANAMA CITY, REPLYING TO THE WELCOMING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT AMADOR, OF PANAMA, (AT RIGHT).



PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT AND COMMISSIONER BISHOP ON A LAUNCH CROSSING THE PACIFIC END OF THE CANAL.

NOTEWORTHY SCENES DURING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO THE ISTHMUS TO INSPECT AND PUSH ALONG THE WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.—From Stereographs, copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood.



THE LARGEST CROWD THAT EVER WITNESSED A FOOTBALL GAME.

THE YALE AND HARVARD TEAMS PLAYING BEFORE THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND SPECTATORS IN THE CONTEST AT NEW HAVEN, WHICH YALE WON, 6 TO 0. Photograph by the Pictorial News Company.



THE RUSHING FLOOD RISING HIGH AT RENTON JUNCTION, ONE MILE FROM THE WHITE RIVER, JUST BEFORE IT WASHED AWAY THE TRACKS OF THE SEATTLE-TACOMA INTERURBAN RAILROAD (AT LEFT) AND NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD (AT RIGHT).



ONE NORTHERN PACIFIC TRACK AT RENTON, NEAR SEATTLE, COMPLETELY WASHED AWAY AND THE OTHER DANGEROUSLY HONEYCOMBED BY THE ANGRY WATERS.

THE TREMENDOUS FLOOD IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON—RAILROADS NEAR SEATTLE SUCCUMING TO THE FURIOUS WATERS WHICH DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY AND CAUSED THE LOSS OF MANY LIVES.—Photographs by Robert D. Jones.

THE ROMANCE OF A RICH NEW COPPER FIELD

By Ogden Burnett

GRAND ENCAMPMENT, WYO., November 21st, 1906.

DURING half a dozen years spent in the great copper camps of the United States and Mexico, I had heard much of the romance and surprising features of Grand Encampment, Wyo., but it so happened that I had never stopped there. My curiosity to see it and to know more about it had been whetted to a keen edge. I had heard particularly two reports of Grand Encampment that had especially attracted my attention. It is distinguished first among the copper regions of America for the interesting features of its discovery and the richness of its ores. That was one thing.

The other unique fact of Grand Encampment is that one may see in operation there the longest aerial tramway in the world. And next to a flying-machine, an aerial tram in action is to me the most mysterious and fascinating of all things that move. You may find them in many of the camps of Utah, Colorado, and elsewhere. In some sections where mountains are particularly abrupt and railways impracticable the tram is the only profitable means for the transportation of ore.

Imagine a line of wooden towers carrying four cables. At regular intervals on the cables are metal buckets. Those filled with ore are traveling in one direction; the empty ones, returning, are moving at the same pace in the opposite direction. At Grand Encampment there is a single tram sixteen and one-half miles in length that cost \$407,000. On it are a thousand metallic buckets, and these are carrying continually the ores from the Ferris-Haggerty copper mine to the smelter of the Penn-Wyoming Copper Company.

The mine is in the midst of the Sierra Madre Mountains, just north of the Colorado line, in Wyoming, and west of the summit of the great Continental Divide. The smelter is in the foothills east. Therefore, the buckets, on their journeys between mine and smelter, pass always over the "backbone of the continent." Each bucket holds 1,000 pounds of metal-bearing rock, so that the capacity of the tram, with half its buckets empty and the other half loaded, is 250 tons. The number of buckets may be doubled without interfering with the operation of the air-line.

With the present equipment the tram is capable of delivering 984 tons of ore per day. It carries other freight besides—supplies of all sorts and fuel for the mine. And it is a passenger route, also, when a man wants to make a quick trip over this sixteen-mile course. In part of its course the cables of the tramway span a distance of 2,000 or 2,500 feet, one of these being across a turbulent mountain stream bearing the inappropriate and placid name of Cow Creek.

The men who made this extraordinary mid-air transportation necessary were Ferris and his partner, Haggerty, because they discovered the mine which bears their name—the greatest copper mine in Wyoming and one of the best in the United States. Ferris and Haggerty were sheep-herders, and, by way of avocation, prospectors. In 1898, when they were among the summits of the Continental Divide, they observed the *gossan*, or iron capping, which is frequently the visible sign of a copper deposit. They sunk a shaft through this *gossan* to a depth of thirty feet and uncovered ore so marvelously rich that they were able to dig it out, and sack it, and pack it on horses a distance of sixty-five miles to the Union Pacific Railroad, and pay a substantial profit on it. With the money which they received they exposed to view enough of the ore, so that they sold the mine finally for an even one million dollars.

Haggerty was, it is reported, so indiscreet that his portion of this windfall was soon expended in the avenues of pleasure. Ferris was frugal. His share was more than half a million, and his widow lives in relative splendor in Rawlins, Wyo., to-day. And Mrs. Ferris's widowhood is a tragedy of the Ferris-Haggerty mine; for, while he was still engaged in efforts to add to his fortune, Ferris was killed by a runaway team.

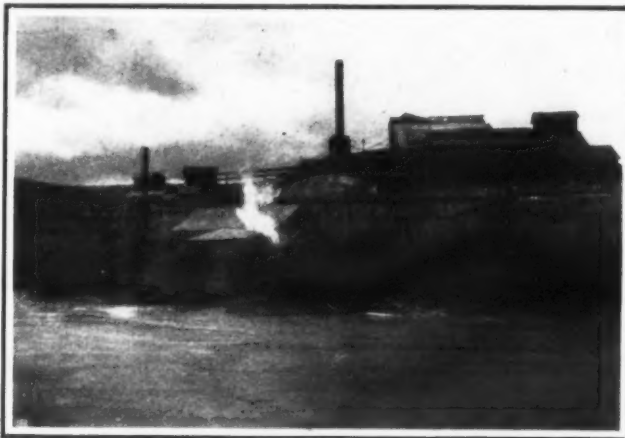
In all, \$138,000 was expended in sinking shafts, running tunnels and cross-cuts (in other words, in "developing" this mine) until a depth of 600 feet was attained and there was blocked out, when the present owners took it over in 1902, about \$9,000,000 worth of ore. Undoubtedly much more could now be measured. The mine needed a smelter. One was built at the town of Encampment, sixteen and one-half miles distant; then the tram to put the two into communication.

Following this there came a period of large production. In a little more than three months this mine and smelter yielded nearly 3,000,000 pounds of copper metal. For this the sum of \$378,000 was received, when copper was one-third lower than at present. In one day the smelter made 50,000 pounds of this metal. In one month a net profit of \$54,000 was obtained. The officers of the Penn-Wyoming Copper Company then clearly saw that they were neglecting opportunities which, if taken advantage of at once, would transform their enterprise by a stroke into one of the largest and most profitable copper plants in the world.

The first necessity was seen to be a railroad from the Union Pacific line at Walcott station to Encamp-

ment, a distance of forty-five miles, to save transportation costs and enable the company to conveniently handle its rapidly increasing tonnage of copper. More power was needed, so a 660-horse-power steam turbine plant was bought. The capacity of the smelter was also increased, so that with a railroad, a tramway, and a smelter, the company could secure a practical monopoly of this entire rich copper camp.

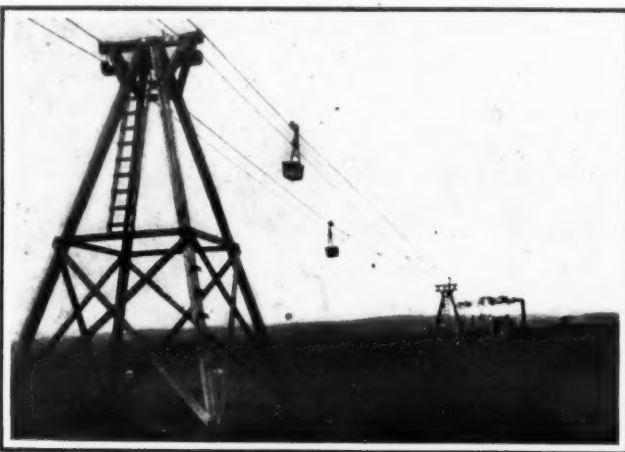
Strong men took hold of the enterprise, vigorously and skillfully. Grand Encampment is rapidly becoming a second Cananea, seat of the great Greene Consolidated copper mine. There is no difficulty in getting information at Encampment. The policy of the company, which is master of the situation here, is to give stockholders and those who are properly in-



A MODERN CONCENTRATING MILL AND SMELTER.

troduced an opportunity to learn all there is to know about the company and its properties. The Penn-Wyoming Company is practically a monopoly. It owns outright all the stock of eleven other companies. These companies in turn own property of great value, including the two greatest mines in the camp; the tramway; a pipe-line for water supply; the water-works of the town of Encampment, which has 2,000 people now and should eventually have 20,000; the land and town lots of the town, a real-estate enterprise, owning the ground on which the town is situated and becoming more valuable constantly; the Carbonade coal mines, high-grade coal deposits in the mountains; the electric-lighting system; the mercantile privileges; and the forty-five-mile railroad between their town and Walcott on the Union Pacific, controlling transportation.

Encampment and the valuable rights, privileges, and properties in the surrounding district are identical with the Penn-Wyoming Company. Already the company has invested \$4,000,000 cash in its many properties. To assemble these properties under one general management and ownership, and to enlarge the operations of this peculiarly rich copper section so that they should become profitable, not only to the one company, but to all the mine owners who own properties in the district, required unusual capacity for organization and execution; and for this the people of



SECTION OF AERIAL TRAMWAY, SHOWING ORE BUCKETS IN TRANSIT, AND THE SMELTER IN THE DISTANCE.

Encampment give the credit to Mr. E. M. Cobb, president of the Penn-Wyoming Copper Company. Mr. Cobb is not only a capitalist, but a born organizer. He is to Encampment what Marcus Daly was to Butte and what Greene is to Cananea.

The nucleus of his operations was the ownership by himself and his associates of the Ferris-Haggerty mine and the smelter. From that their control of properties and valuable rights increased. Not long ago the company headed by Mr. Cobb bought the Doane Rambler mine, which is a copper property of astonishing wealth. Forty cars of ore were shipped from this mine and sold; and the average of these forty cars was 40.8 per cent. copper. One can appreciate the richness of this when it is remembered that copper mines are operated profitably and pay large dividends on ore aver-

aging less than one per cent. of copper. One of these is the famous Tamarack, of Michigan. The Doane Rambler has been worked to a depth, also, of 600 feet.

The Ferris-Haggerty and the Doane Rambler do not, however, include, by any means, all the copper wealth of this Grand Encampment district. Within this rich belt are 700 copper discoveries and thirty-two mines equipped for production. And right here occurred to me one of the advantages of a monopoly, aside from the advantage to those who are sharing in the profits of a monopoly. The energy, the initiative, and the financial strength of the men who control the Penn-Wyoming Company will make it possible for at least the majority of these thirty-two mines of Grand Encampment and many of the 700 discoveries to become paying mineral properties. This is on account of the smelter, which will buy their ores, the aerial tramway, which will convey these ores to the reduction works, and the railroad, which will enable these other mines to get in their supplies at a reasonable cost.

To accomplish this result the Penn-Wyoming smelter is being increased to a capacity of 1,000 tons of ore daily. Its output will be "blister" copper, the product of its own refining plant. The profits which a big smelting enterprise produces may be appreciated when it is known that the Guggenheims and the American Smelting and Refining Company, which are associated in the ownership of many great smelting plants in the United States, have made more than \$250,000,000 in the last decade.

The organization which has taken the situation at Grand Encampment into its hands is rushing its work to completion. One hundred and fifty men are engaged on the railroad, twenty-five miles of which are already graded, while the laying of track will rapidly follow. Seventy men are employed in the company's mines, breaking down ore to the tunnel level, where it is hauled out in cars pulled by a compressed air locomotive. A large force is engaged in the completion of the power-plant, mill, and smelter. The company now states that its furnaces will be "blown in" January 1st, and then this plant should add 1,500,000 pounds monthly to the output of the copper plants of the United States.

An enterprise such as this attracts men of large means, who are discriminating in their investments, but who are on the lookout for opportunities that will bring them the most handsome returns. When the directors of the Penn-Wyoming Company invited others to become associated with them, a prompt and substantial response came from New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Richmond, Va., and other important business centres. These men who were interested had no difficulty in learning the character of the proposition. Some of them sent their own engineers here, and I have seen their reports. They confirm my own conclusions.

Henry C. Beeler, State geologist of Wyoming, has gotten out a special report on Grand Encampment in which he speaks highly of the big enterprise here. Of the smelter and other reduction works of the Penn-Wyoming Company, he says that this plant will furnish "a ready market for the ores produced on a small scale by other companies during development work, which enables them to realize promptly upon what might otherwise be of no present value, owing to distance from treatment centres, etc., and thus the Encampment works are in a direct sense a vast benefit to the whole region."

The remarkable tramway also attracted the attention and comment of Mr. Beeler. Of it he says:

The tramway has been placed in daily commission and has given entire satisfaction. It was a remarkable work, being constructed in seven months over the highest peaks and deepest canyons in the vicinity and through a new country, which made it necessary to build many miles of wagon roads before the cables and heavy machinery could be taken in.

And all these facts lead me to the suggestion that one who would know more about the details of the Penn-Wyoming Company, and particularly regarding the opportunity to share in its profits, should write a personal letter to Mr. E. M. Cobb, president of the company, 732 Monadnock Building, Chicago. I have seen so much of copper wealth in the making that I appreciate fully not only the advisability, but the imperative necessity of investigating first hand such a proposition as this. I do not say that the opportunity to become interested with Mr. Cobb and his associates still remains available. The surest way to learn this will be by a letter to Mr. Cobb. I have at my hand a little book which Mr. Cobb's company has issued, describing the construction and the details of the operation of a modern copper smelter. The book has thirty fine illustrations. Ask him to send you one of these.

The increasing prosperity of hundreds of thousands of the people in the United States as a result of ownership in producing copper properties is one of the most striking and significant features of these days of rapidly-accumulating fortunes. Already in 1906 the copper mines of the United States have paid dividends of \$48,000,000. The total of 1906 will reach \$58,000,000, and it is predicted by authorities that in 1907 the profits of those who own the copper producers of America will reach the round sum of \$75,000,000.



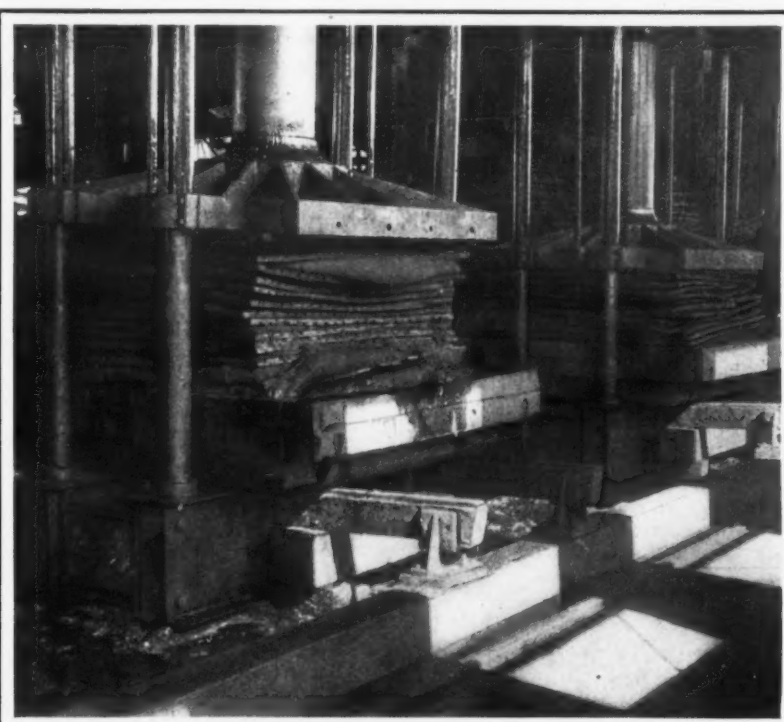
UNLOADING A GARBAGE SCOW AT BARREN ISLAND BY MEANS OF THE
ENDLESS CHAIN CONVEYOR.—F. L. Stearns.



THE DOCK AT THE BARREN ISLAND UTILIZATION PLANT, SHOWING THE
CONVEYORS WHICH CARRY GARBAGE TO THE CHUTES.—F. L. Stearns.



CHUTE AND DIGESTORS (COVERED) INTO WHICH THE GARBAGE IS
DISCHARGED FOR COOKING.—F. L. Stearns.



HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR THE EXTRACTION OF GREASE AND WATER FROM THE GARBAGE
WHICH HAS PASSED THROUGH THE DIGESTORS.—F. L. Stearns.



CONTRACTOR'S EMPLOYEES SORTING PAPER AND RAGS ON A SCOW ON
THE NORTH RIVER FRONT.—H. D. Blauvelt.



SORTING CONVEYOR IN THE RUBBISH INCINERATOR PLANT WHICH FURNISHES ELECTRIC
LIGHTS FOR THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.—F. L. Stearns.

HOW NEW YORK DISPOSES OF ITS GARBAGE AND RUBBISH.

VARIOUS INTERESTING PROCESSES OF UTILIZATION WHICH RETURN TO THE CITY A PART OF THE COST OF HANDLING.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I HAVE written before of the perils of prosperity. The wonderful development of our national resources has added substantially to the income of all classes. What were regarded as luxuries in the past are the necessities of the present. Men and women live better and dress better in this country, so far as the masses are concerned, than in any other country of the world, and they can afford to do so. As prosperity with the individual creates what we term "the big head," so it creates an inflated self-esteem among the toiling masses.

It is a curious characteristic of humanity that the more prosperous we are, oftentimes the more selfish we become. This doesn't apply alone to the ignorant and thoughtless, but to an equal degree to the educated and talented; and the latter should not complain, therefore, if, in their

fortunate days, the prosperous masses insist upon having a greater share in the profits of their employers. The more that is conceded in this direction, the more will be demanded. There are those that nothing will satisfy, and this vast contingent of dissatisfied men and women always stands ready to follow the leadership of those who clamor against the rights of property, the aggressions of wealth, and the arrogance of society. So, of late, we have had a very commonplace, ordinary sort of mushroom statesman, like Bryan, and a young, impulsive, ambitious son of pampered wealth, like Hearst, going about preaching the gospel of destruction to all vested rights, and winning the favor of what they glibly term "the common people."

Does not every thoughtful man see the danger of such a situation? Bryan, Hearst, and ambitious demagogues of their character seem to be able to lead a large number of the people to believe that their rights are being trampled upon, that their necks are being crushed under the heels of the corporations, and

sistent clamor against the corporations should be based on something else besides the reckless accusations of the demagogue.

There are evils among the corporations as there are evils everywhere that should be regulated, but who of us who has passed middle life can fail to recall the time when the cheapest producer was he who could obtain the cheapest labor? It was always a question of wages as to who should secure the profit. When labor combined, it did what it thought best for its own protection. It combined to maintain wages and to reduce the hours of labor. If capital combines to maintain, not necessarily high prices, but fair prices, in doing so it maintains also fair wages. Destroy the combination, and you revive the competition and renew the struggle to reduce wages and to increase the hours of labor, for labor is the chief element of cost. Let this thought once take root in the minds of the working masses, let the press disseminate the truth as it should, and we will speedily witness an end of Bryanism, Hearstism, and all the follies that follow in their path.

I speak of these things in connection

with financial questions because political conditions may have a great deal to do with the prosperity of this country before another year has passed. Some things in the President's utterances are not entirely calculated to restore confidence in a more settled condition of affairs, and the fact that a man like Hearst could secure 600,000 votes in the great State of New York for the governorship, and that he secured these votes to some extent on the pretense that he was following in President Roosevelt's footsteps, cannot be overlooked or forgotten. We cannot have a prolonged bull movement if there is doubt in the minds of our great financial and industrial interests as to the future conduct of the government.

Capital is timid. Under the best circumstances it is difficult to obtain it to exploit new enterprises. It will take no chances if oppressive or adverse legislation is to be expected, or if inquisitorial methods are to be adopted by the public authorities, in order to lay bare the secrets of great business enterprises, either to satisfy the howls of the muck-rakers or the demands of the tax-gatherers. Talk of a revision of the tariff is always

Continued on page 549.

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that, while the working masses are being better paid than ever before, they should receive still more generous payment, and that, if they do not get this, they must take the law into their own hands and confiscate the property of their oppressors. This is putting it in rather a strong light, perhaps, but selfish political leaders, like Bryan and Hearst, are ready to win, if necessary, by walking over the ruins of the desolation they create. They are arousing a spirit among the restless and dissatisfied such as exists among the oppressed in Russia. There is reason for it there, but absolutely none among the people of the United States.

Admit that we have evils. They have not yet become so great as to interfere with our prosperity, and some of the so-called evils are in part to be credited to our wonderfully prosperous conditions. Is it not better to endure minor evils than to invite others that we cannot measure, and that promise to undermine prosperity? Is the rage for wealth and power so great that patriotism is forgotten? Are we only to consider our self-interest, and not the welfare of the State and of the nation? Are political leaders to abandon the advocacy of great party principles, and to make appeals only to the selfish and mercenary instincts of the voter? If the masses are misled into the belief that every corporation is an evil, that every man of wealth is a foe to good government, and that the people are oppressed and suffering, we are inviting an era of anarchy to take the place of an era of patriotism and prosperity.

No more timely utterance has been heard of late than that of ex-Governor Black, when, in denouncing the corrupter of the public mind, he said, "The air is alive with charges and vituperation, and in the confusion the demagogue is steadily ascending to the seats of power. The rights of labor and the labor union, the rights of incorporated wealth, have rung in our ears until we forget that over and above them both are the inherent and constitutional rights of the American citizen. Political lines have been turned down. The two great parties are adrift. Intelligence is a weakling, and business thrift is in the catalogue of crimes." Have we really come to this? It looks so, and it is time that other public leaders should swing to the side of conservatism and boldly assert the truth. It is time that the widespread, unjustified, and per-

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 548.

provocative of fear in Wall Street and
in industrial circles. While the money-
market situation has been the chief bear
factor for some little time past, there
have been other forces operating against
an advance. Had there not been par-
ticular reasons for the strength displayed
in notable instances by a few securities,
such as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific,
the Great Northern, St. Paul, Reading,
and a few other stocks that might be
mentioned, the stagnation of the market
would long since have resulted in severe
liquidation. No bull movement is likely
to happen as long as there are only a
dozen special stocks that are being spe-
cially considered by the speculative ele-
ment from day to day. The market
must be on a broader plane to invite the
attention of the general public. Other-
wise it is simply a specialist's market,
with the public standing on the outside
waiting for something to happen.

"J." Cincinnati: The reports that I have had
regarding the property have been favorable, though
I have never made a personal investigation.

"B." Annapolis: I know nothing of the Frisco
Santa Fe Land and Development Company, of
Springfield, Mo. The proposition, as you put it,
does not appeal to me.

"W." Montreal: I do not believe in the Telegra-
phone stock, and see nothing in it to justify its large
capitalization. As to the company to which you
refer, I can get no rating.

"S." Newark, N. J.: The Toledo St. Louis and
Western, American Ice Co., or American Tobacco
Co. and Southern Pacific preferred, would offer you
good opportunity to realize 5 per cent., or better, and
would be reasonably safe, though the industrial
bonds are not gilt-edged.

"S. St." New York: 1. If railroad earnings are
maintained next year on a basis as profitable as they
have been during the current year, the long expected
increase of dividends in the Chesapeake and Ohio
may materialize. The increased cost of labor and
material bids fair to reduce net earnings next year
and will interfere with plans for increased divi-
dends. 2. The last quarterly dividend of National
Railroad of Mexico preferred was 1 per cent.

"S." Manchester, N. H.: 1. Fisk & Robinson, 28
State Street, Boston, are members of the New York
Stock Exchange, in excellent standing. 2. If you
can protect your purchase of Pennsylvania abun-
dantly, no matter how low the market may go in the
processes of liquidation, it may be safely dealt in. I
had rather make the venture in Union Pacific, how-
ever. 3. They have had a heavy advance. You had
better get into something that is still to have its
rise.

"F." Dedham, Mass.: 1. I would not sacrifice
my New York Transportation shares. I have fre-
quently called attention to the fact that great in-
terests that seek control of properties are very pa-
tient, and that shareholders who believe they have
a good thing should emulate this patience. There
can be no doubt as to the value of the local fran-
chises held by the company, and some day these will
be utilized. Meanwhile, the company, through its
auto business, is not only earning all its fixed charges,
but a surplus. 2. Note mining department, where
answer will appear. I deal only with Wall Street
securities.

"K. Y. Z." Newark, N. J.: I have said that the
Havana Tobacco Company is controlled by the Ameri-
can Tobacco, one of the most prosperous of all our
industrial corporations. Before this company took
over the Continental Tobacco, the shares of the lat-
ter were kicked around Wall Street. Patient hold-
ers, however, had the satisfaction of getting two
for one for their money. Of course the public out-
bursts against the industrial combinations, and the
attitude of the Federal administration toward them,
may act as a damper on the future, but I believe the
holders of Havana Tobacco will eventually be re-
warded.

"X." Pawtucket, R. I.: 1. If I held American
Malt preferred, old stock, entitled to all the cumu-
lative dividends, I would not turn it in to the reor-
ganized company, for the simple reason that some
settlement must be made with the preferred share-
holders, or dividends must be paid them before the
promised dividends on the new preferred can be de-
clared. Under the statute, the price must be the
subject of appraisal. I cannot give you the terms of
the statute. I presume you can find them in the
office of any lawyer with whom you may be ac-
quainted. 2. I understand not, but probably a little
later on, as the new road has just been completed.
The price is to be advanced to \$1.50 per share short-
ly, I am told.

"W." East Sherbrooke, Quebec: 1. The difficulty
with all the traction stocks lies in the tendency of
municipalities to oppress them by legislative re-
strictions, or by competitive methods. For this
reason the stocks of traction companies, based
largely on the value of local franchises, are not
standing as well either with investors or speculators
as they were. 2. Chicago Great Western common,
in times of activity in the market, offers good specu-
lative opportunity. I would not be in a hurry to
purchase anything just now. 3. There is no evi-
dence of an extensive liquidation in the stock to which
you refer, and heavy holders are promising par for
it. It might be well to sell when you observe that
the pool is unloading. 4. No information on Wall
Street is obtainable.

"M." Laurium, Mich.: 1. The market cannot
expect an upward movement as long as the pro-
motors of an advance limit their efforts to a few
specialties. I do not see how it is safe to expect a
general advance until the public becomes more in-
terested. Just now it is turning to other lines of
speculation, especially to the copper stocks. I have
said that, if some of the leading interests would
secure control of Greene Con., they could probably
put it considerably higher. The sluggishness of
this great copper property, during the recent min-
ing excitement, has been the subject of much com-
ment. 2. While there is abundant evidence of an
effort to maintain the strength of Steel, and there
are those who fear that a slump in the iron
market, such as we had a few years ago, may recur
and have an adverse influence on the iron and steel
industry. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are
the most strongly held at present, and are readily
absorbed whenever offered for sale.

"Blamire." Washington: 1. I presume you have
observed the denial of the reported combination of
wireless telegraph companies, and also the an-
nouncement that the American rights for one of the
successful European wireless systems have been
purchased. There is no monopoly in wireless tele-
graphy, and I am, therefore, not inclined to advise
the purchase of the shares. The Marconi has se-
cured exclusive steamship contracts that have
helped it, but even these do not justify its enormous
capitalization. 2. I think well of the Toledo St.
Louis and Western 4s around 80. An industrial bond,
not in the gilt-edged investment class, but which
has excellent speculative possibilities, will be found
in the American Ice 6 per cent., selling around 90.
3. One of the engineers who examined the property
has spoken to his friends very highly of it, and is
himself a heavy holder of the stock. 4. I do not ad-

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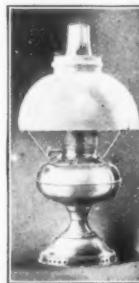
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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY

225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

wise investment in the English railways, as the re-
turns are much smaller than you would receive
from gilt-edged investments in American shares.

"Banker." Ohio: 1. Insiders, who seem to be
heavily loaded, are predicting much better than par
for it, and there are no signs that the pool has as
yet commenced to distribute its large holdings. 2.
Opinions differ as to whether the stringency in the
money market will intensify or not before the close
of the year. The fact that money is in sharp de-
mand at every financial capital in the world must
not be lost sight of. Some of those chiefly concerned
in upholding prices on Wall Street believe that, if
liquidation can be prevented until after the first of
January, it will be easier to advance the whole mar-
ket at that time. As a rule, January is a good
month in which to start an upward movement. If
no difficulties attend the customary business settle-
ments at the close of the year I shall be surprised.
3. Southern Pacific preferred is in the nature of an
investment stock. Corn Products preferred, which
is doing a growing business, and which is entitled
to 7 per cent. dividends, is an industrial proposition
that promises good returns and higher dividends.

NEW YORK, November 29th, 1906.

JASPER.

In the Mining World.

THE BOOM in the mining market con-
tinues without interruption. The con-
tinued rise in copper surprises even those
who have been most prominent in pre-
dicting a scarcity of supply, because the
consumption has overtaken the produc-
tion. The warnings which leading men in
the mining world are now publicly utter-
ing against the flood of wildcat mining
propositions should not go unheeded. The
sudden and remarkable advance in a sin-
gle mining stock, such as Nipissing,
Continued on page 551.

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FERDINAND WESTHEIMER & SONS
CINCINNATI, O. LOUISVILLE, KY. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Gov. Hughes at Short Range.

Continued from page 539.

would begin with "H," just the same, but the second letter would not be "u."

One of his classmates, who has watched the development of "Charlie" Hughes, says of him, "He is a lawyer who never is surprised by any answer to his question. He sees all over the positive and negative sides of the possible responses before or while he puts the question." He was known as an intellectually brilliant and profound student, although one of the youngest members of his class and one of the liveliest.

Mr. Hughes is not a radical. He is not a conservative. He fits best the designation known so well in England, a liberal. Hearst is a radical, and so is President Roosevelt. Mr. Hughes is analytical—his whole legal training and experience have given him a mind disposed to get at the truth, to probe for the facts, as a basis of action. Truth and the law to him are everything. Hearst has played tag with truth, while our strenuous President even has been described as "unconstitutional." "Sanity," "sober thought," and "impartial consideration" are favorite expressions of the Governor-elect. They do not characterize Hearst, Roosevelt, or Bryan. Right here is Hughes's weakness—for weakness it may prove to be in these days of piping radicalism—he is not spectacular, he is not moved by impulse, he would never be "lawless" in his official acts, but stern as the right and as merciless as justice. He never can accomplish what President Roosevelt has, for he will not go about it in the Roosevelt way. He will make fewer mistakes, but have fewer popular triumphs. In the campaign he was admonished to "get down to tacks," that the people cared most to know what he would do with the "grafters" and accused officials in State departments and commissions. "Tell them that you will hunt 'em out," he was advised. "Hearst says he will drive them out of office. Say the same—that's what the people want to hear."

What was Mr. Hughes's tack? Hearst had gone through the State asserting that, if elected, he would remove the State superintendent of banking. That made a hit in Buffalo and other places where there was a feeling that the superintendent had been derelict; but Mr. Hughes dug out of the constitution or statutes, or from some other hiding-place, the fact that the superintendent of banking could be removed only by the senate on the recommendation of the Governor. Had Hearst been elected Governor, with a Republican senate, he would have failed in this first test of his pledges; but suppose Governor Hughes, "after an investigation of my own," which he has promised every department, should recommend the removal of the

superintendent of banking? Would the senate, even with a majority of his own party, dare to resist his appeal? He has reiterated that he has promised nothing that he cannot perform. He has the keen belief that he did not owe his nomination to any boss, and owes his election much less to any of them. "It will be an unbossed administration," he has said. "I believe in party organization, but I am not an apologist for Republican sinners." On the other hand, Mr. Hughes is an intense Republican, as is his father, but he is not a Republican politician or time-server.

Mr. Hughes is fair-minded and considerate. He rides no hobbies, has no grudges to square, no obligations to pay, no axes to grind in his new position. Criticism was made of his conduct in the insurance investigation, when he did not call George B. Cortelyou and Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman and treasurer, respectively, of the Republican national committee, to detect what was done with the money which unwilling insurance witnesses had confessed was paid as campaign contributions. Not all the criticism of the press, however, could induce Mr. Hughes to enter upon that line of investigation, because he believed he had done his duty when he divulged the fact that campaign contributions were made by the insurance companies from the widows' and orphans' funds. When he came to draft remedial legislation, however, he prepared an act forbidding all corporations from making campaign contributions to any political party. On the threshold of his political career, listen to what he says of his purpose: "I shall sever every connection with my law firm before January 1st. I shall make my home with my family in Albany for the next two years and shall do nothing, except be Governor. I mean to learn the job thoroughly and give to it my best endeavors." He will have the cordial co-operation of President Roosevelt, himself a former Governor of this State.

Two years ago, before the gas and insurance investigations, Mr. Hughes was a private citizen, never dreamed of as being a remote possibility for Governor of the Empire State. With two years yet remaining before the presidential election, and the opportunity he has for "making good" as a conspicuous executive, Mr. Hughes is bound to become the subject of political attention. If he should grow as fast in the next two years in the esteem of the nation as he has grown in that of the State in the last two years, he would become irresistible.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

THE DISCOVERY of a new gold district is reported from the southern portion of the Jackson Range in Humboldt County, Nevada. This is about thirty miles northwest of Humboldt House, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and a town has been established there which will be known as Powhatan. Some of the ore discovered there is filled with ruby and horn silver, and is said to carry high value in gold as well. From another ledge in the same region, it is asserted that it is possible to knock off rock in large quantities that will yield from \$200 to \$500 a ton. The early comers in this new district are from Salt Lake, although Goldfield and Tonopah mining men are taking steps to secure claims there.

DR. ROBERT BELL, of the Canadian Geological Survey, recently left Cobalt after his sixth visit to that mining region. He expresses himself as more enthusiastic than ever in regard to its possibilities and is particularly impressed with the extremely rapid development of its principal working properties.

THE PRODUCTION of gold in the Nome district of Alaska for the season just closed was about \$8,000,000; in the Tanana district \$7,500,000; and at Rampart \$400,000. It is calculated that the two larger districts will produce something like \$10,000,000 each in 1907.

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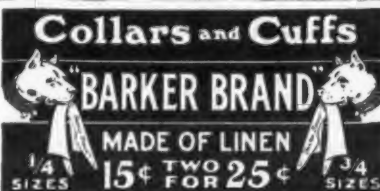
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Remarkable Trick Mules.

Continued from page 543.

full of fight. I let him nibble a bunch of wheat which I had tied to the whip, and after a while his fear of me died away. Get a mule's confidence and you will win. Of course it takes patience, and you must not lose your temper. I make my mules understand what I want done, and they never seem to tire of doing their little tricks. It took only a few days to teach some, while others required a much longer time. I never allow my animals to be yelled at or ill-treated in the slightest manner, and I find great difficulty in securing helpers who will be kind to them. I discharge a man for his first display of bad temper toward my pets."

When asked as to his opinion of the usual cowboy method of breaking horses by roping and throwing, he said it was barbarous and unnecessary, and on several occasions he had taken what is known to ranchmen as a condemned horse, and not only subdued the animal, but educated it so that it might be ridden inside of twenty-four hours, all by kindness—no blindfolding or roping. This was vouched for by several cowboys, who added that everybody hadn't Uncle Dan's patience.

The mules follow him about after the fashion of a pet dog, and several times during our conversation one of them would come up and lean its head gently against his shoulder. "Quedad" tugged at his coat on not being noticed at once. "You see," said Uncle Dan, as he patted the animal, "I've been away for a day, and they are like a lot of children—only they can't express their joy at seeing me. Why, often they nearly knock me down in their anxiety to all greet me at the same time. I tell you, mules are like most women—better coaxed than commanded—and sugar accomplishes more than whips."

In the Mining World.

Continued from page 549.

affords no justification for the creation of a thousand new mining schemes in the adjoining territory. I do not mean that all of the companies in the Cobalt region are without a substantial substance behind them, for this would be untrue. Several offer great promises of future gain to those who purchase them wisely. So with copper properties now being developed in the remotest districts of Mexico and in the newly-developed districts of New Mexico and Arizona, not to mention the wonderful discoveries of gold, silver, and copper in Nevada and other places in the Pacific States. The rise in copper and in silver is adding enormously to the value of old-established mining propositions of low grade, and there are those who believe that we are now once more in a period of great money-making, properly-conducted mining enterprises.

"Constant Reader," Baltimore: I am unable to get a quotation.

"L," New York: You might secure it from the Moody Corporation, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

"T," Williamstown, Conn.: I find no mention of the copper company in the "Copper Handbook," and doubt if it has much value.

"P," Boston, Mass.: 1. I do not recommend it. 2. It is highly speculative and greatly over-capitalized. I think there are better things to be found.

"A. T.," Columbus, O.: 1. I never heard of the mine to which you refer, and can get no report regarding it. 2. It is impossible to answer your question. It is not explicit enough.

"Subscriber," Decatur, Ill.: The enormous capital which has been loaded upon the property hardly seems justified in view of the little development work that has been done. It is therefore highly speculative.

"B. E.," New York: The capital is altogether too large for a proposition which has had such little development. I do not think it is nearly as attractive as many other propositions that are being offered to the public.

"D.," Salt Lake City: Lincoln Consolidated has thirty-five claims in Arizona, and reports high-grade copper ore. The property has been slowly developed, but it is too early to say how much of a mine it may prove to be.

"W. T. K.," Pittsburgh, Penn.: 1. Carish offers a fair opportunity for speculation, but I do not regard it as a good investment. 2. I do not believe so, except that it is manipulated, and manipulated stocks never show lasting strength.

"M.," Somerville, N. J.: 1. Any broker will buy stocks on the curb. It is not necessary, therefore, to deal with an unknown party who has no relations with the stock or consolidated exchanges. 2. I can get no report on the Alaska. 3. The price is shortly to be advanced, I am told.

"B.," Baltimore: The mere fact that a copper property adjoins one that has been very successful is not always of significance. Every great mine is always a centre of interest, and its development leads to the exploration of all the adjoining territory, often with fruitless results. The property to which you allude is very highly capitalized and purely speculative.

"C.," Collinsville, Conn.: 1. Both are apparently being handled by capable promoters who predict higher prices for them, but they are highly speculative. 2. Dominion Copper, in the judgment of those who have seen the property, has a good future. If I had a profit in Gold Hill I would be inclined to take it, as there are many evidences of manipulation. 3. I am unable to get a rating.

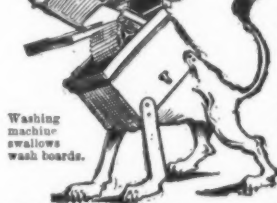
"Arcadian," Vt.: It would be well for you to write to the management and ask for its refer-

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READERS LISTEN SHARP, DON'T MISS—BEST THING EVER HAPPENED! Hundred years coming, here at last, full grown—so startling will say it's impossible—miracles don't happen, but wait, don't worry.

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for clean clothes without rubbing—ruining health, looks—when they could wash, get dinner, see friends, indulge in recreation without fatigue—when women thought no more of washing clothes than to get a simple meal. That glorious day has come. The world's full wash boards, so-called washing machines, yet wash day same as ever—still long, dreary day—no easier, no shorter, no better. Use wash board or washing machine, it's drudgery, long hours, hard work—backache—a day no woman forgets. Invention that killed wash day named EASY WAY—name tells whole story—easy on clothes—easy used—kept clean—handled—easy on women—makes washing easy—easy to buy and sell. Not called a machine—powers inside concealed—caution the way it gets dirt—has awful appetite for dirt—increases more it gets—goes after all the dirt in all the clothes at same time—little, but mighty—silent, but powerful—uses no spirits, yet works in darkness. OPERATED ON STOVE—move knob occasionally—that's all—scarcely anything to do but wait between batches—child can do it. All iron and steel—always ready—sets away on shelf. Entirely unlike old methods. Verily, wash day is dead—EASY WAY settled that—woman's joy, satisfaction, their God-send. Less than an hour cleans washing which before took all day—cleans all clothes, finest laces, curtains, etc., in about one-tenth time without rubbing, squeezing, packing, pressing—without chemicals to injure



Throw them away.

ences, its literature, and its financial statement, and then draw your own conclusion. The references it has publicly given seem to be very good, and the fact that it offers to return the money to any shareholder with interest within six months, if he or she is dissatisfied, has an appearance of good faith that is commendable.

"F.," Dedham, Mass.: "B.," Schenectady, and "H.," Shepherdstown, W. Va.: Victoria Chief is not dealt in on the Boston market or on the New York curb. Overtures by many brokers have been made to take it in large lots for speculative purposes, but these have always been refused. It is creditable that all its sales have been made through the company. You can get quotations and information by addressing it at 100 Broadway, New York.

"N. S.," Nevada: The Clear Creek and Gilpin stock has had quite a rise. At \$6.50 it is considerably under par. I am told insiders expect the stock will sell at par as soon as the operations at the mines are along a little farther. The company reports that ten feet a day is being added to the length of the tunnel, which ought to bring the Albro vein into sight in a few weeks. The stock may be purchased through any Stock Exchange firm or from the agents, A. R. Specht & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

"W. C. G.," Erie, Penn.: 1. I know nothing about it excepting what was published. It seems to be highly capitalized. 2. None of the other properties to which your letter refers commend themselves to me. 3. You will find a promising speculation in the bonds of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Mining Company. You can get particulars by addressing President Thomas J. Curran, Cooney, N. M. With these bonds a bonus of stock is given. The mine is certainly a valuable one. It will have a great future, in the judgment of competent mining men.

"P. R.," Toronto: The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel properties at Danville, Wash., consist of some six hundred acres of land skirting the tracks of the Great Northern Railroad. The company reports a network of silver-lead veins, outcropping on the surface in many places. It is supposed this property is on a sulphide base, and will eventually yield ores carrying an excess of copper. A tunnel is now being driven to intersect the Minnehaha vein, which is said to have yielded handsome profits from shafts and drifts now filled with water. When fully developed the company's earnings should be large.

"Star," Mass.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the Goldfield stocks offered by Pike & Co. if one is looking for an investment. It is very alluring to tell how people you know nothing about have made a lot of money in mining; but who knows that these statements are exactly correct. 2. It is a pretty safe test to ask the promoter of such a scheme if he would return your money in case you were dissatisfied with your bargain, after an examination of the property. This is the offer that the Victoria Chief makes. The facts regarding this company will be sent you if you will address Hopper & Bigelow, 100 Broadway, New York.

"W.," White Plains, N. Y.: 1. I cannot get a report regarding the company to which you allude. 2. Victoria Chief has a very large copper property in New Mexico, which is being developed rapidly and which shows ore of it almost 50 per cent. pure copper. An eminent mining engineer who recently visited it speaks very highly of its vast possibilities. I called attention to this property when the shares were being sold at 35 cents each, and also when they were advanced to 50, and subsequently to 75 cents. None is now being offered at less than \$1, which is the par value, and within a short time an advance to \$1.50 is anticipated. This property is only about one hundred miles from Albuquerque, N. M., and the newspapers of that city have spoken very highly of it, and of its great possibilities as a new mining centre.

"Hopeful," Mass.: 1. I can only say that the reports made regarding Coganito Amalgamated, Anaconda-Sonora, and Victoria Chief have all been extremely favorable. 2. Investments are found in mines that have been thoroughly developed and long established on a dividend-paying basis, but the shares of these command high figures. It is for this reason that those who seek handsome profits prefer to get into properties that have good prospects, and on which mining engineers make favorable reports. If developments confirm these reports, and the mines prove to be dividend payers, the profits are very large. I have referred before to the fact that, during the past year, some of the leading mines have had enormous advance in price, in some instances as much as 1,000 per cent. Of course these instances are not common.

"R.," Charlestown, Mass.: 1. It would be a fair speculation to divide your investment among the three properties you mention. All of them have merit. 2. The Mogollon is nearer an investment because it sells a bond, and with it gives a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock. Very few such offers are now being made. Stevens's "Copper Handbook" speaks favorably of the Mogollon, and calls attention to the fact that its Cooney and Peacock mines have been producers of ore to the estimated value of \$1,250,000. Prominent investors in New York are large owners of the bonds and the stock of the Mogollon, and it is in no sense a wildcat proposition. You can get the details regarding the property at greater length than I can give them if you will drop a line to Thomas J. Curran, the president, Cooney, New Mexico. 3. I believe the management will be very glad to take the stock back at the figures at which the shares were sold. I know they have done this in some instances, or at least offered to do it.

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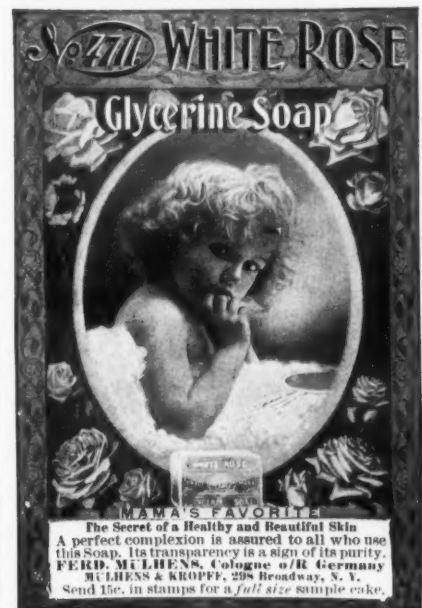


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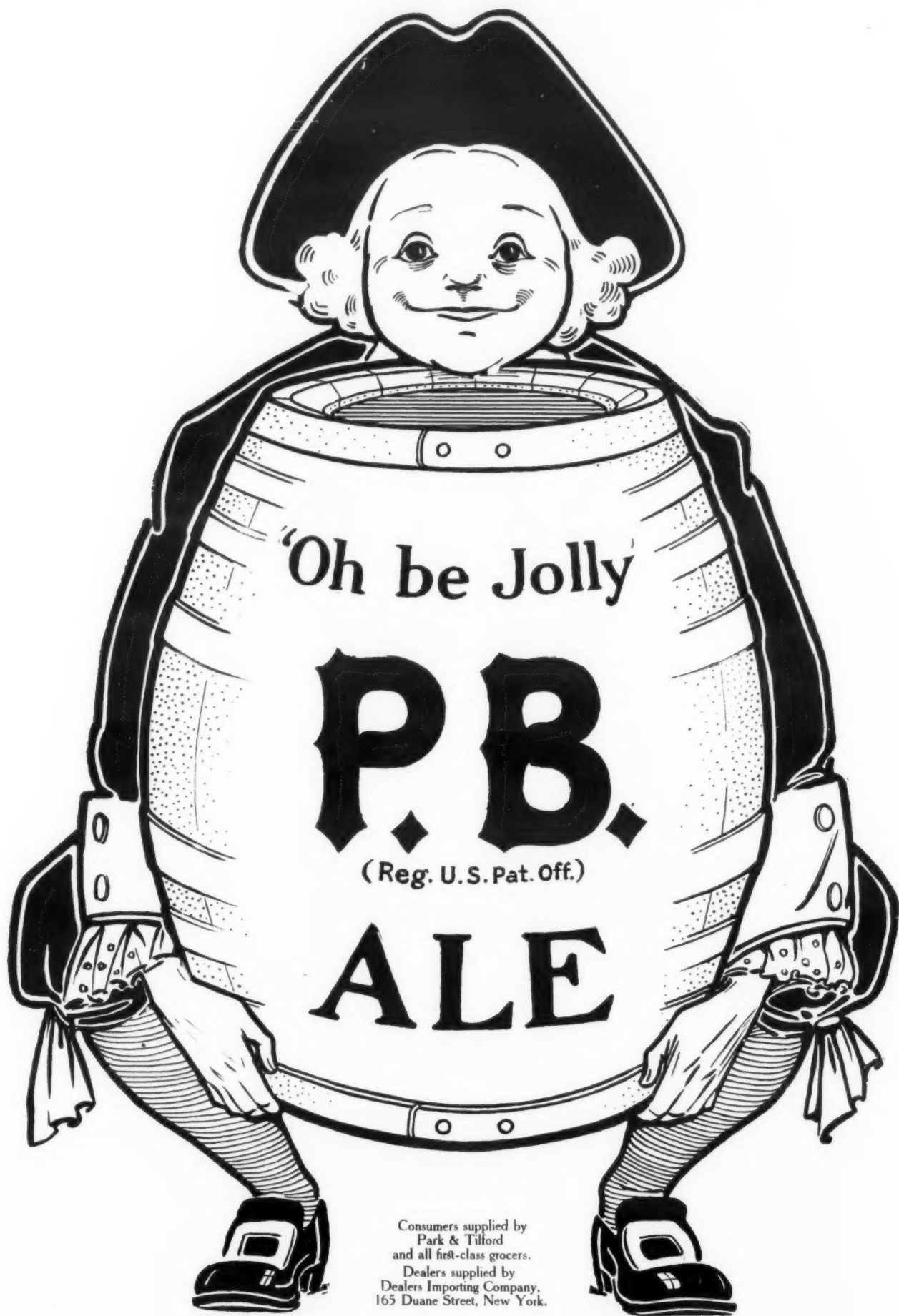
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Father, Husband, Brothers, Cousins, and Nephews—all will like President Suspenders. It won't cost much to give each a pair.

President Suspenders in a Holiday box cost only 50 CENTS.

If your home dealers have none, you can buy of us by mail. We pay postage.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
589 Main St., Shirley, Mass.



A GIFT OF COMFORT

IS ALWAYS APPRECIATED
THIS COMBINATION BOX CONTAINING

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS AND Ball Bearing Garters

Makes an appropriate Christmas Gift.

The Suspenders and Garters in this pretty Combination Box cost only 75c. You will not find anything else as useful, so attractively boxed for so little money. There are 4 different box covers—Julia Marlowe as Juliet; Viola Allen as Viola; Edith Wynne Mathison as Rosalind, and Maxine Elliott as Portia.

PRESIDENTS are worn by most men because they're the most comfortable suspenders. They rest lightly on the shoulders. Bending or reaching, the back quickly and gracefully slides without the least pull anywhere. PRESIDENTS wear longer, because there's no strain to weaken them.

BALL BEARING GARTERS have a separate sock-hold working independently on a Ball Bearing Swivel. They can't slip, bind or loosen.

You'll want one or more boxes for Christmas presents. Your dealer, if he has none, will get them for you. If not, we will mail this HANDSOME COMBINATION GIFT BOX of Suspenders and Garters postpaid, for 75c.

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